THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 345. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869. PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 30.—In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr Bruce, Home Secretary, in reply to an inquiry of Mr Bourke, said Her Majesty's government intend to introduce a bill concerning naturalization and allegiance at the next session.

The Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster-General, replied to a question of Mr Bagley, that the subject of cheap postage between England and America would be brought under notice as soon as the public business permitted.

Mr James G. Bennet, jr., of the New York Herald, has been admitted as a member of the Royal Yacht Club.

July 31.—Mr Gladstone, who has been ill for a few days past, has returned to London. His health is much improved, though he is still weak.

Aug. 2.—A company is organised here, to lay a telegraph cable from Scotland, by way of the Orkney and Faroe islands to Quebec. When completed, the whole line will probably be purchased by the Post office Department.

The commissioners of the Fair of 1861 have issued a prospectus for an international exhibition of fine arts, industrial arts and science, in the year 1871.

Mr Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, informed the House that during recess the Government would consider the desirability of purchasing the Irish railways.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—The Cotton Supply Association adopted a resolution looking to the speedy development of railways in India, in order to facilitate the exportation of cotton from that country. This course was taken in consequence of the insufficiency of the supply from the United States. The stock of American cotton is not large enough to keep the mills of Lancashire fully engaged.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.—Great demonstrations were made in Limerick yesterday, on behalf of the remaining Fenian prisoners. 20,000 people marched in procession with bands and banners. An open air meeting was held, which was addressed by various speakers. A letter to Gladstone was adopted, demanding the release of Fenians now in prison. The proceedings were most enthusiastic; but the tone of the speakers was moderate, and there was no disturbance of the peace.

PARIS, July 29.—A large number of military furloughs have been granted or extended, which, it is estimated, will be equivalent to a reduction of the army of 18,000 men.

July 30.—It is reported that the Emperor will issue a general amnesty for political offenders on the 15th of August.

Aug. 2.—The draft of the Senatus Consultum has has been completed. It gives to the Emperor and the Corps Legislatif the initiative in making laws. Cabinet ministers can be members of the Senate or Corps Legislatif. The sittings of the courts are to be public, each body is to make its own internal regulations. The members of both Chambers have the right to address interpellations to the Government. No amendment to a law is to be adopted unless it has been previously referred to a committee charged with the duty of examining the project, and of communicating it to the Government. If the latter does not accept it, the Council of State will advise the Corps, which will then pronounce definitely on the subject. The budget is to be submitted by chapters and articles. Modifications of the tariff and postal service by international treaties are to be made obligatory only by laws enacted for that purpose.

MADRID, July 28.—Many arrests continue to be made on suspicion of disloyalty.

At Cuidad Real hundreds of people are soliciting pardon from the government for their complicity in the recent Carlist movement there. They state that they were deceived by the Carlist leaders.

A sharp street fight occurred yesterday at La Mancha between Carlists and the government forces. The Carlists were defeated and fled to the mountains. The insurgents of that place released the prisoners confined in the jail at Almadover del Pinar, near Cuerca.

PARIS, July 28.—It is reported to-day that Don Carlos has ordered a cessation of the movement in his behalf. His partisans are therefore much discouraged.

July 29.—*La Liberte* reports that the Spanish minister has received information that the disturbances in Spain have only commenced, not ended, but the Carlists in Paris deem their cause lost.

Several of the Carlists captured with arms in their hands have been condemned to death by a council of war, but efforts will be made to have their sentences commuted.

Canadian "Independence."

Under the heading of "The Present Question," the Montreal *Star* discourseth concerning Independence as follows:—

"The people who desire Canadian Independence may be divided into three classes—the Loyal Independents, the Monarchical Independents, and the Pro-Americans. The first class honestly desire the Independence of their country, because they conscientiously believe that, with Canada free, they could make for her, by herself, an honoured name in history. The second class desire Independent Canada in order to set up over it one of the young English princes, with a court, aristocratic and diplomatic classes, and the other appendages of the European system. The last class comprises the Annexationists, who forward Independence in the belief that when that is achieved they have achieved half the distance which separates us from American institutions. The Loyal Independents are the most numerous class, the Americans are next in influence, and the Monarchists are only as yet a powerless minority, subject, however, to a considerable increase from Tory conversions.

"We are quite aware that among the various sections of the Independence party, now that its leaders are beginning to make common cause and to organize for a formal campaign, a feeling exists which would if permitted to gain strength, materially weaken the party. The Loyalists and Monarchists look with suspicion on the assistance proffered them by the American section, and indeed many would refuse to co-operate in the movement because it might be presumed to have an ultimate tendency towards Americanism. This is displaying a conscientiousness rare in the Canadian political camp, and quite uncalled for. Assuming that a movement for Independence publicly were avowed to be a movement for Annexation by a portion of its supporters, and that such an avowal produced unpopularity, that is no reason why honest Independents should refuse material assistance from those very men. Honestly believing that the times are ripe for Independence, and that Canada can stand alone, what fear need they entertain of the bugbear of Americanism? If Independent Canada could not support the shock of a discussion on Annexation, is she strong enough for the responsibilities of nationality? The simple fact of their professing Independent principles, contradicts the fears they pretend to feel.

"As we speak the sentiments of not a few holders of Independent opinions, we protest against this incipient treason to the party. As we wax hot in faction, in battle we wax cold. 'If the devil doeth God's work, who shall say him nay?' Let the party shun all the petty planks of the platform, and unite on one issue, Independence. The more general the cause the fewer will be the internal dissensions. Go in for Independence, refuse no aid no matter whence it comes, and let us carry the main question. That done, we may divide and fight out our separate theories. Even as the old crusaders so should we do, who were all united in the face of the enemy, and when there was an Empire to win, although the day of battle over, they quarrelled among themselves with an almost Conservative intensity."

ronto, but a native of Quebec—writes from the last named city, under date of July 29, as follows:—

"To me, however, compared with the western cities, everything seemed to betoken retrogression and decay. The English and French elements will not and cannot amalgamate; certainly it is an anomaly of this age to see the British population—the children of the Mother Country—under the domination of the descendants of the nation from whom the country was wrested by force of arms—and yet so it is. It is hard to say what the result will be. Every Englishman I talked with bitterly lamented the condition of the English people. They all seem to yearn for 'independence,' and some openly say *annexation* would be preferable to the present state of things. In the local house, out of 65 members, only 15 are English. Quebec sends six representatives to the local and Dominion legislatures. The city is divided into three divisions—centre, east, and west,—the west being exclusively British returns two English-speaking members. The centre and east are mixed—and although the bulk of property is held by the British, particularly in the eastern division, yet the members returned (four) for both houses are French. The only hope is that a strong opposition may develop itself among the French members to the present government, and then the 15 English may hold the balance of power. Some remedy must be found, as' your fellow-countrymen writhe under the yoke. The feeling I allude to was exemplified by the miserable squabble that took place at the Governor-General's reception, when the President of the St. Jean Society insisted on taking precedence of the St. George's Society. The Governor-General very promptly settled the matter by declining to receive either of them. Again, it is whispered that the Premier was the cause of the Mayor, Mr Lemesurier, a man of British descent, not receiving an invitation to the citizens' ball. However, the evil must cure itself."

Speaking of the rumour of Mr Rose's retirement from the Government, and Sir A. Galt's re-elevation to the post of Finance Minister, the London *Free Press* recently said:—

"The intention entertained by Mr Rose to resign his position in the Government has been carried out, and rumour now indulges in the usual suggestions as to a successor. The name of Sir Alexander Galt naturally comes prominently forward, and is received by very many with favour. But, then, Sir Alexander desires the independence of Canada! It is no secret that such is the case. He stated so in the Commons last session. Nor has he desired to keep back his views from his sovereign, the Queen. For, it is stated upon undoubted authority that upon the Governor-General communicating to him her desire to confer upon him the honour of Knighthood, he stated in reply that before he could accept that gracious offer he desired that the very strong opinions he held on the subject of Canadian Independence should be communicated to the Government at home. They were communicated, and the reply was to the effect that the holding of such views would be no bar to the Queen's favour, and Mr Galt was at once gazetted as Sir Alexander."

RUMOURS OF ANOTHER FENIAN RAID.—*New York*, July 31.—Rumours of another Fenian raid on the Canadian frontier are current. Stocks of arms and cases of raw material about the Fenian headquarters here give a colour of probability to the report.

☞ It is stated that the whole line of the Erie railway is soon to be illuminated at night by a newly discovered electric light.

☞ Hon. Wm. McDougall is expected to leave Ottawa on the 18th instant, for Thunder Bay, on his tour of inspection of the Red River territory.

REBELLION IN CABOOL.—Despatches from Bombay report that that the nephew of Sheer Ali, Ameer of Cabool, had rebelled on account of certain new army regulations. He was captured with his

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Ten Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY *in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869.

Soapstone.

In suggesting recently, with reference to the soapstone quarry owned by Mr I. P. Cummins, that this comparatively new article of commercial value might prove to be the thing, the transport of which to market would render a railway to these parts a necessity—we did not forget that that idea was once held about the rich iron ores of this and adjoining townships. And though little is now said on that subject, the time may come—and when it is least expected—that that project will be successfully carried out: perhaps by private enterprise. But it requires a good of capital to work an iron mine—and the supply of the ore is by no means limited to a few localities. With soapstone the case is different. It is not of as frequent occurrence as iron: and it can be got from the quarry with far less trouble and expense than iron, or marble and stone. It can be cut out in blocks and slabs with a saw, and shaved smooth with a carpenter's plane almost as easily as wood. From its indestructibility by fire, it is admirably adapted to the construction of stoves and for the lining of furnaces; and for such purposes there is a continually growing demand for it in the Western States, where the supply of wood for fuel is more limited than it is here—the soapstone stoves giving out a more equable heat, with a less expenditure of fuel, than an iron stove. As the supply of wood decreases in this country, the demand for soapstone stoves will be likely to increase in Canadian towns; and so we look, by and bye, as its value becomes established, for a large trade in this hitherto neglected natural product—neglected, that is, so far as its working in this neighbourhood is concerned.

Improvements.

MADOC Village does not go-ahead with the mushroom rapidity of American western "cities," large or small: but still all the time it shows signs of progress and of a growing taste for improvements. We note, for the benefit of old Madocians, now scattered abroad, that during the present season, the English Church lot has been neatly enclosed with a substantial picket fence: and that a wall and fence are being put round the Presbyterian Church. The ricketty old steps and platform in front of the Town-Hall are undergoing repairs; and the lot is to be fenced in, while shade trees have been planted in front of the Hall. Some of the houses erected within the last two or three years have recently been spruced up with paint: and last, but not least, a frame house and surroundings or more than ordinary pretensious and style has been erected by Mr J. Deans, on the knoll on the lot next to Mr Gream's house. The "West End" of most cities and towns generally monopolizes the handsomest of the houses and gardens; but in Madoc this rule is reversed.

THE claims of the Hon. GEORGE BROWN to be knighted, at least, for his services in bringing about Confederation are being advocated, not only by his political friends, but by some newspaper editors who on many points and sundry occasions have vigorously opposed him. The *Leader*, however, twits the Managing Director of the *Globe* Co. about being left out in the cold so long, while so many of his late colleagues have been distinguished by marks of the Royal favour.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS was entertained at a grand banquet at Ottawa on Wednesday evening, the 4th instant. Sir John A. Macdonald was present, and said he repented "in sackcloth and ashes, the hard expressions he had sometimes been tempted to use against him." and that "he had always found Sir F. Hincks the most forgiving of opponents," &c., &c.—After this, there may be still a chance of George Brown being some day mentioned as a fit and proper person to have a handle tacked on to his name: but what about the "fountain of honour" to confer such distinctions, if Canada accepts the tolerably stron g hints that are being given that there is not the slightest objection to her taking upon herself, right off, all the glory and responsibilities of Independence?

Le Canada gives currency to the rumour that the Imperial Government has promised Sir Francis Hincks to appoint him Comptroller-General of India, with a salary of $40,000 a year.

Mining Intelligence.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication:—

MILLBRIDGE, July 28, 1869.

JOS. BATEMAN, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—I have made two tests of your rock. The pieces that I carried home when you saw me weighed 9 lbs. I tried them by the old method, as practised by assayers, and got a small show of gold—3 or 4 dollars to the ton. Then last Saturday I went over to your place, and got some more rock. This day I tried 7 lbs. by a *new method* discovered by Mr Jenkins and myself, and to my surprise I got over $20 a ton. Your rock contains a great deal of *arsenic*, and the grand secret is, to get rid of that, without letting it carry off the gold.

I am satisfied that those holes they dug are not on a vein; but there must be one not far off.

Yours always,
W. H. PALMER.

☞ The proposed celebration in honour of the laying of the foundation stone of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum does not seem at all popular in Belleville. At the last meeting of the Town Council, it was stated by the Mayor, "he was ashamed to say, that out of a committee of 60, only 7 were present, and of these, 5 were opposed to any demonstration at all; the other two were from the County, and they were the only ones who favoured the subject."

It really would not be at all surprising if the few who like to "spread themselves" and make big speeches on such occasions, were left to do it this time at their own instead of the taxpayers' expense. Of course there will be no objection to a grand demonstration, if it can be got up—on those terms.

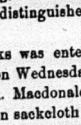
THE FENIAN RUMOURS.—On this subject, the Toronto *Telegraph*, of Thursday, says:—

"The New York *Times* is eager to assure its Canadian readers that there is nothing to be apprehended from the current predictions of further Fenian raids. This effort at consolation may be well meant. We have no doubt it is. But on matters relating to Fenianism there are so many better authorities than the journal named—authorities that entirely disagree with it—that we do not set such high store by its consoling assurances as we might otherwise do. Our own advices, which come from tolerably authentic sources, seem to confirm the common rumours as to the Fenian movements—with this difference, that some portion of the New Brunswick or Nova Scotian frontier, and not Ontario, is their intended objective point. There is no cause for any wild alarm; but it cannot be too strongly urged that our volunteers should be fully prepared for any contingency."

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The *Leader*, of Thursday, contains the following letter:—

"Sir,—On Saturday last a party was seen in the township of Tyendinaga, county of Hastings, painting upon trees on the road side the enclosed figure in black and red colours. The party consisted of a man and a boy in a one-horse spring waggon, with a ladder, paints and brushes. The copy I enclose represents the original. Whatever might be its significance I thought it of sufficient importance to send you. Yours very sincerely, A. RUTTAN, M. D.

"Napanee, August 2, 1869."



MO DIAH
AGUS
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School Examination and Picnic on the Hastings Road.

The examination of the Scholars of School No. L'Amable, Township of Dungannon, Hastings Rd. was held on Friday, the 23rd ult.,—the School Ma. agers forming a Board of Examination. The childr. were examined in Reading and Spelling, Arithmet. Grammar, and Geography, and acquitted themse. in a manner very creditable both to themselves a. their Teacher (Mr John Jarman). After the exa. nation was over, the scholars were marshaled in. der, and along with the visitors present, marche. the grounds of H. W. Jarman, Esq., of L'Am. Mills, where they were entertained to a Picnic ge. for the occasion by the Managers and Teacher o. school. Over 100 persons were present, and w. with the refreshments, playing ball, swinging, sipping, &c., every one, both old and young, peared to enjoy themselves, and the day closed mutual congratulations on all sides, at having p. such an agreeable and pleasant day together.

Not so bad for the Hastings Road, 45 miles n. of Madoc Village.

A RESIDEN.

THE WEEKLY STAR.—A weekly edition of the treal *Star* is now published by Marshall & Co. the wonderfully low price of fifty cents a y. making it, by all odds, the cheapest newspap. Canada. It contains twenty-four columns—all or literature, and no advertisements—and is pr. with new, clear type. Its speciality appea. be the advocacy of Canadian Independence; on this subject—one of growing political inte. an extract will be found on our first page.—It cheap metropolitan weeklies at first sight mig. supposed to be formidable competitors of the press, which cannot possibly be published at a price; but it is not so, as the class of reader are content with only cheap general news, are time of much account as supporters of their local institutions of any kind.

POTATO ROT.—A sudden blight has fallen up. potato crop in this vicinity within the present The continued wet weather had forced the gro. the stalks to an extraordinary extent—the gro. many places, being completely hidden by them looked flourishing up till Saturday; on Sund. potato rot odour became perceptible; and b. day the leaves appeared blackened in all dir. and in some places have since completely w. away, the stalks also being similarly affected. all parts of the township reports are to the s. fect. Some of the tubers already show signs though the majority are at present sound; any event the crop is not likely now to be abundant as it promised a short time ago.

FIRE AT BELLEVILLE.—The engine house o. Rathbun's mill, on the island, Belleville, was destroyed by fire about noon on Monday. O. the high wind which prevailed at the time, and an immense quantity of lumber on th. were in great danger, but was saved by the st. engine and other assistance, and the fire co. the engine house. Loss about $1,500. Insu.

School Teachers' Examination.

The usual half-yearly examination of candidates for certificates to teach in this County was held in the Madoc School-house on Thursday, the 5th instant. The number of candidates was larger than usual, there being 46 ladies and 35 gentlemen; total, 81. The Board consequently did not complete the examination in time for the publication of the list of successful candidates in full this week. Of the 46 female candidates, 28 failed to obtain certificates.

The New York *Sun* says a rumour was in circulation in the Federal Buildings, Chambers street, that the United States would grant belligerent rights to the Cuban people in less than three days. The report is said to have come from Secretary Fish himself in a telegram to Judge Pierrepont. This sudden change in the attitude of the Secretary is attributed to the alleged refusal of the Spanish government to favour the negotiations of General Sickles for the purchase of Cuba.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—*Dresden, Aug. 3.*—A dreadful accident occurred yesterday in the coal mines in the mountain districts near this city. An explosion took place, killing over 300 persons.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, August 1st, 1869.

Badgley, Thos	Hoskins, S
Blondbulm, Geo	Henesy, Geo
Beatty, B	Johnson, Edward
Baalim, Miss M	Ketcheson, Mrs J
Curry, E	Knight, O C (M.D.)
Curtis, Ami	Lane, Charles
Conley, Catharine	Lenox, Wm
Cooney, Wm I	Kelly, Margaret J (2 Reg)
Dove, Mrs E J	Marsh, Charles
Dawe, Jno	Maclay, Wm
English, Ann	McGaughey, A H
Eaten, Allice	Milady, P
Fletcher, Mr	Matthews, Rich'd
Fillmore, Wm	Neville, Jos
Forestal, Jas	Rees, Henry
Furgison, Alex	Reed, Daniel
Field, Henry	Rowe, Wm
Henesy, Mary Jane	Stonebury, Jno
Hayton, Joseph	White, Elizabeth
Holmes, Ellin	Wilber, Rob't

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster.*

CAUTION!

ALL Persons are hereby forbidden to harbour my Wife, ELEANOR FOX, who left her home six weeks ago, or to sell anything on credit to her, on my account.

WILLIAM B. FOX.

Madoc, July 17th, 1869.

Inspection of Weights & Measures.

NOTICE is hereby given, That ROBERT T. FERGUSON, WEIGHT and MEASURE INSPECTOR for North Hastings, is prepared to adjust and stamp weights and measures whenever called upon. Attention is directed to the penalty for using unstamped weights and measures.

THOMAS WILLS,
Co. Clerk.

Madoc, July 16, 1869.

Volunteers, Attention!

THE VOLUNTEERS of the MADOC Company are hereby ordered to attend Drill at the Barracks every Wednesday evening at 6 o'Clock, sharp, until further orders; and are also notified that no excuse except sickness will be admitted.

By order.
W. S. VOLUME,
Orderly Corporal.

G. D. RAWE,
Captain.

Madoc, July 8th, 1869.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages, and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY

For 1870--71.

THE SUBSCRIBER proposes to issue in SEPTEMBER, 1870, if sufficient support by SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS can be obtained to cover the cost of Publication, a CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, comprising the Provinces of ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, and NEW BRUNSWICK; to which will be appended the Provinces of NEWFOUNDLAND and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. The Directory will contain the Names of Professional and Business Men, and of the Principal Inhabitants in the Cities, Towns and Villages, together with a large amount of general information, including Alphabetical Directories of Post Offices and Postmasters, Banks, Governmental Departments and *Employes*, Houses of Parliament, Law Courts, Educational Departments, Custom Houses and Officers of Customs, Ports of Entry, Tariffs of Customs, List of Patents of Inventions, Canals, Railways, *Railway and Steamboat Routes*, Benevolent and Religious Societies, Clergy of all Denominations, Registrars with their Divisions, Newspapers and Periodicals, &c., &c., also, Statements of Imports and Exports, Revenue, Expenditure, Trade, Population, &c., &c.

To be Corrected to August, 1870.

The CANADA DIRECTORY for 1857-58, published by the Subscriber, contained the names of the Principal Inhabitants in 1,339 Cities, Towns and Villages in Upper and Lower Canada. The CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870-71 will contain a short description of at least 3,500 Cities, Towns and Villages in the Dominion of Canada, and the Provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, together with the Names of the Professional and Business Men and of the principal Inhabitants.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Dominion of Canada Subscribers....$12 Cy per copy.
United States do ....$15 Cy per copy.
Great Britain and Ireland do ....£3 Stg. "
France, Germany, &c. do ....£3 Stg. "

RATES OF ADVERTISING will be made known on application to the Publisher.

No Money to be paid until the Work is delivered.—This notice is given for the reason that unprincipled men have, on several occasions canvassed for, and collected moneys *in advance*, on account of Books which they falsely represented me as being about to publish.

Persons desirous of aiding in the Publication of the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870-71 will please send in their orders for SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS to

JOHN LOVELL, *Printer and Publisher,*
23 and 25 St. Nicholas Street,
Montreal, May, 1869.

MUSIC.

MISS ACKERMANN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of MADOC and its vicinity that she will continue to give

INSTRUCTION in INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Miss A. feels confident, from several years' experience in teaching, that she is able to impart a thorough practical acquaintance with the use both of the Piano and Organ.

Young persons wishing to fit themselves for teaching will receive particular attention.

TERMS.—Course of 24 Lessons (3 per week)..$6
Double Lessons, for parties at a distance, 50 cents.

Grain Cradles
AND
Spinning Wheels

REPAIRED by the Subscriber.
Residence, One Mile West of Madoc Village.

ISAAC CANNIFF.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE

With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

For SALE.

A COMFORTABLE

DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT,

In MADOC VILLAGE.

For further particulars, inquire of the Proprietor,

S. D. ROSS.

4th June, 1869.

Farm for Sale.

LOT Number One in the Eleventh Concession of MARMORA, containing Sixty-seven and a half (67½) acres, about a dozen of which are cleared. With a Log House and Log Barn.

Title perfect. For terms, apply to

GEORGE GIBSON,

Storrington, Sunbury P. O., near Kingston, Ont., or at the MERCURY Office.—June 2, 1869.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

LAND.---LOTS FOR SALE,

SUITABLE FOR FARMING OR MINING

MARMORA—part of 25 in the 6th, and of 1 in the 10th.
MADOC—part of 7 in 2nd, 5 in 2nd, 19 in 4th, 1 in 9th, and 8 in 14th.
HUNGERFORD—part of 27 in 5th, 31 in 6th, 31 in 10th,
HUNTINGDON—14 in 12th.

Further information may be had by applying to

JOHN IVERS, AGENT,
St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.—Any persons found cutting timber, or in any way trespassing on any of the above lands, will be liable to immediate prosecution.

JOHN IVERS, Agent, Montreal.
P. M. NULTY, Barrister, Belleville.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.

OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.

☞ Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.

Money to Loan.

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All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MR. GREAM,

(*Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,*)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

DR. ELMER

HAS RESUMED HIS PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.

Madoc, Oct. 10th, 1868.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale **Fifty Eligible Building Lots,** situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality, and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards *price* and *terms of payment.* Title indisputable.

Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the Premises.

The Cheapest and Best Way of ADVERTISING

SALES BY AUCTION,
PUBLIC MEETINGS, &c., &c.,
IS IN THE
MADOC MERCURY.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

FRIDAY, Aug. 6th, 1869.

WHEAT	$0 90
BARLEY	1 25
RYE	0 60
OATS	0 55
PEAS	0 80
BUTTER	0 15
EGGS	0 10
PORK	6c.
HIDES	6 25

Reiffenstein is staying in New York with his son who is a broker in Wall street.—The Government is not likely to obtain anything out of what he left behind, as it appears that by marriage contract and deed of donation, his wife owned everything in her own right.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Mississippi expects a $40,000,000 cotton crop this season.

Lord Mayo has decided that Hindoos may be made Free Masons.

The citizens of Montreal propose to dine Sir Francis Hincks. A movement is being made in Toronto in the same direction.

It is estimated that at least 50,000 Americans are now travelling in Europe for enjoyment and instruction.

Two thousand five hundred ladies in London have pledged themselves not to shop after two o'clock on Saturdays.

The *Irish Times* states that Earl Spencer has received the intimation from her Majesty that she will pay a visit of some duration to Ireland next year.

One of the emigration agents of the State of Minnesota reports that he has succeeded in inducing 75,000 Swedes to come to that State this year.

Cobourg boasts that this year, in addition to shipments made of grain and wool, she has contracts for the shipment of 26,000,000 feet of sawed lumber and 30,000 tons of iron ore.

Physicians predict that, owing to the great amount of rain which has fallen, there will be much sickness this summer and fall. Many persons are already threatened with ague and similar diseases.

In Sweden the railway guards are made to follow a course of minor surgery and bandaging, in order to be able to afford provisional assistance in case of accidents.

The Quebec *Mercury* portentously hints at some speedy sweeping political change. It goes in for independence and a *plebiscitum* to determine the future government and destiny of Canada.

The negroes in Jamaica are fighting against new railways—creating serious riots—because they believe the railways will deprive them of occupation as carters and draymen.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Peabody blocks of London are a failure, the rooms being too small, and the rents too high; one of the buildings, which has been in use two years, now presents a gloomy and even offensive appearance.

Statistics from about one-third of Finland show that during 1868 there were 53,103 deaths, chiefly from famine, and that during the same time only 18,956 children were born. In some districts the mortality was from thirteen to sixteen per cent. of the population.

The project of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth has been revived at Athens. A glance at the map of the Mediterranean shows how important such a canal would be for the trade of all the ports of France, Italy and Austria with Smyrna, Constantinople and the Black Sea.

The old "Temple Farm," near Yorktown, Va., upon which Lord Cornwallis surrendered his forces and signed the articles of capitulation, has just been sold by public auction. It contains from four to five hundred acres, and is said to be one of the best cultivated farms in that portion of the State. It brought $8,000.

It is said that not more than a hundred "subscription books" have been issued in the United States since 1860. Yet the Hartford houses alone, in this line of business, have employed $50,000,000 and 10,000 agents, in selling thirty books. One subscription publisher has within twelve years made a fortune of $150,000 on the sales of four or five works only.

A movement is on foot in New York to revive a company formed about five years ago to connect the Hudson River with Long Island Sound, and to form a channel, navigable by the largest ship, by way of Spuyten Duyvel Creek and Harlem Kills. It is proposed to make the natural course of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvel Creek the line of a ship canal sufficiently deep to float the largest ship in the world.

The St. John *Globe* tells a sensational treasure story to the effect that after a diligent search, an army box was dug up last week on Kennebeckasis Island, a few miles from that city, the finders being directed to the locality by a dream, and found it to be well filled with gold and silver coins of the time of Louis Phillippe. The same paper says the finders of this treasure made off to the United States in the steamer on Monday morning.

girl just from the Faderland, at Omaha, some three weeks ago, in a most peculiar manner. He purchased a pair of ear-bobs, put them in her ears, and informed the young lady that this "little ceremony constitutes a marriage in America." After a week had passed he took them out, and informed her of another piece of news, viz., "This little ceremony constitutes a divorce in America." He is now in gaol for stealing a trunk.

Some years ago the Emperor of the French was astonished at the great space occupied by flour when packed in sacks in the usual manner, and imagined that it might be compressed into a much smaller bulk, and be thus rendered easier of transport. He at once authorized some experiments to be made on the subject, which resulted in the flour being submitted to powerful hydraulic pressure, and served to the various regiments in tin cases, not only occupying a very small bulk, but protecting the flour from the damp of the atmosphere, and so preventing it from becoming mouldy.

Conversion.—The *Courier du Canada*, a well informed journal in matters pertaining to religion, states, upon good authority, that Mrs Godley, wife of Denis Godley, Esq., late Secretary to their Excellencies Sir Edmund Head and Lord Monck, has been received as a convert to the Church of Rome.

A Veteran Railroader.—Mr Richard Onteby, conductor on the Grand Trunk Railway, at present running the Brantford and Buffalo accommodation train, has been railroading for sixteen years. For six years of this time he has made an average distance of 150 miles a day, and for the remaining ten years an average of 100 miles a day, making an aggregate of 570,000 miles, allowing 300 days' duty each year, and the remaining sixty-five for Sundays and laying off. Very few can boast of travelling a greater number of miles by rail.

Reader, Think of it.—An exchange aptly and truthfully says of local papers, that they enhance the value of property; they benefit particularly merchants and real estate owners thrice the amount they pay for their support. There is nothing would do a place more harm than to be without a newspaper. This every sensible man knows. A local paper is a necessity. It is a sacred duty to support your local newspaper. You need not think that the publisher of a paper can run it for your benefit, and pay expenses out of his own pocket. Give your home paper a good advertising patronage and a reasonable lift, and you will then have just such a paper as you wish.

Trade with Nova Scotia.—A correspondent of the Halifax *Reporter* says:—"The people of Pictou are fast awakening to the value of the Canadian trade. Large quantities of flour are now brought direct from Canada. This article, until the last year or two, used to be purchased in Halifax at a cost considerably beyond that for which it might have been imported. The falling off of this trade—amounting as it does to 2,000 barrels of flour per month—must be very sensibly felt in Halifax by dealers. The explanation of this I may say is the quantity sold in Pictou town monthly; add to this the quantities required by New Glasgow and other portions of the country, which would certainly very much more than double it, and you will see one fruitful cause of the dullness of trade in Halifax. The picture is an unpleasant one when viewed from a Halifax stand-point, but gives rise to very different feelings when seen with a Pictonian's eyes—as that which is injurious to Halifax is of great benefit to Pictou county and vicinity. The correspondent adds, the people of Pictou are also becoming aware of the value of another branch of trade with Canada (that was), the cultivation of which would prove highly remunerative to them. I mean the exporting of fresh fish to Montreal, Toronto, and other cities of that part of the Dominion."

Fearful Accident at Niagara Falls.—The St. Catherines *Journal*, of the 26th ult., says:—"A most fearful accident occurred at Niagara Falls yesterday afternoon, by which a middle-aged man came to a fearful and sudden death. The man lived at Black Rock Dam—about four miles below Buffalo,—and came down on the morning train in company with two of his sons to visit the Falls. After viewing the principal sights on the American they crossed to the Canadian side, and while sauntering along the bank, went into Mr C. Jackson's Prince Albert Dining Saloon, where they each took a glass of beer. A friend then came in and requested them to take another glass, but the old man refused, and while his sons were drinking he walked out to the bank of the river. As is the case with very many, he thought he would [illegible] and see how far he could throw a stone into the river. He accordingly picked up a stone and walked to the edge of the bank and threw it. Unfortunately he stepped too close, and when he threw the stone toppled over after it down the bank, a distance of 150 to 160 feet, falling on the rocks beneath. The body was recovered by means of a rope a short time afterwards, and when brought to the surface was found to be bruised and mangled in a most shocking manner. A large portion of the skull was cut completely off, and the limbs were battered almost to a jelly. An inquest was held before Coroner Lewis last evening, and a verdict in accordance with the facts returned. The deceased was a German or Frenchman, we could not ascertain which, nor could we ascertain his name."

VARIETIES.

When lovers quarrel, what presents made on either side are not returned?—The kisses.

Some ungenerous biped has a patent medicine to make a man rise early in the morning. A young Benedick says a six-months-old baby can beat it to death.

A parishioner inquired of his pastor the meaning of this line of Scripture: "He was clothed with curses as with a garment." "It signifies," replied the divine, "that the individual had a bad habit of swearing."

It is not an uncommon complaint against a newspaper that it hasn't life enough. But an editor reports this objection made to his paper by a a gossip-loving lady: "I like your paper very much: I have only one objection to it; it hasn't deaths enough."

"What would our wives say if they knew where we are?" said the captain of a "down-east" schooner, when they were beating about in a thick fog, fearful of going ashore. "Humph, I shouldn't mind that," replied the mate, "if we only knew where we were ourselves."

A Frenchman once saw a gentleman walk up to an open snuff-box in the hands of another, and take a pinch of snuff, having prefaced the act with the words, "May I take the liberty?" On the next day, the Frenchman went into a tobacco shop, and asked for a half pound of liberty!

A kind physician living near Boston, wished to smooth the last hour of a poor woman whom he was attending, asked her if there was anything that he could do for her before she died. The poor soul, looking up, replied: "Doctor, I have always thought that I should like to have a glass butter dish before I died!"

A parrot belonging to a country clergyman was generally taken out of the room when the family assembled for prayers, for fear that he might join irreverently in the responses. One evening, however, his presence happened to be unnoticed, and for some time he maintained a decorous silence; but at length, instead of "Amen!" out he came with "Cheer, boys, cheer!" On this the butler was directed to remove him, and had got as far as the door, when the bird, perhaps thinking that he had committed himself, and had better apologise, called out, "Sorry I spoke!"

In a certain regimental mess in India, in which the bachelor dining members paid little attention to the dispositions of the cook-room, an officer, by good or ill fortune, conceived the desire to inspect the culinary arrangements of the kitchen. What did he behold? Upon the centre of the floor a vast round o beef for that day's dinner, and seated on the beef a little naked black boy, kicking his little heels in mid air. The intruder was horrified, but not so the cook who said, proudly, "My son, saar." Then, with grin, for he was a facetious Bobachee, the cook added "He make beef nice and tender for gentlemans."

Too True.—Brigham Young, in a recent sermon said: "Among this people, called the Latterday Saints, when the devil has got the crowns, sovereigns guineas, and the twenty dollar pieces, it has been all right; but let the Lord get a sixpence and there i an eternal grunt about it." Which true statemen may be given a very general application.

A Fellow-Feeling.—A lady got to the passenge depot in Dayton, Ohio, the other day, just as the trai she intended to take was leaving. As she stood, a most crying with vexation, on the platform, a gentle man arrived at the depot on the full run, with his ca pet bag in his hand, his coat on his arm, and his fac streaming with perspiration. As he looked at th train, now fast moving away, he set down his carp bag, wiped his face, and very deliberately and emph tically said, "D—n that train!" The lady hea him, and smiling upon him with gracious sweetnes

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 346. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869. PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—In the House of Commons, Mr Stansfeld moved the second reading of the Canadian loan bill, which proposes to guarantee a loan of £300,000 for the purchase of the territory and rights of the Hudson's Bay Company. Mr Stansfeld stated that in order to facilitate the adjustment of this question, which was of considerable importance in respect to the relations of England with America, to promote the settlement of the territory Her Majesty's government undertook, in accordance with the pledges it had given, to propose the guarantee to the House.—Mr Monk opposed the motion and moved an amendment that the second reading be postponed for three months.—Mr Dilke seconded the amendment. He hoped the government would lay down some clear and distinct policy with respect to the colonial guarantee. After some further discussion, the amendment to postpone the second reading was rejected by 65 to 10, and the bill was then read a second time.

Aug. 6.—At an early hour this morning, during the sessions of Parliament, great excitement was caused by a loud explosion in the building. Search was instituted, and a tin case, which had contained powder, was picked up on the terrace. Not much damage was done. No arrests were made. The affair is involved in mystery.

Aug. 7.—In the House of Commons, Mr Moore, member for Tipperary, inquired as to the course of the government in regard to the Fenian prisoners.—Mr Bruce replied that O'Donovan and Rossa were subjected to punishment which strict discipline and their conduct required. The treatment, however, was not unnecessarily severe.—Mr Maguire, member for Cork, appealed to the government to extend clemency to the Fenians.

Viscount Milton made inquiry respecting the boundaries between the United States and the British possessions.—Mr Otway replied that the land question was already settled. With respect to the water boundaries, Earl Russell, in 1860, had proposed that the matter be referred to arbitration. The United States government agreed to this proposal, but the negotiations were interrupted by the breaking out of war. In October last the American government renewed the proposition for arbitration, and a convention was signed which now awaits the ratification of the Senate.

The British government has refused to grant an *exequatur* to James Haggerty, appointed consul of the United States at Glasgow. The government base the refusal on the ground that Haggerty was connected with the Fenian movement.

FLORENCE, Aug. 5.—During the celebration of a great festival in the cathedral, the drapery caught fire. The church was crowded at the time, and the congregation was seized with a panic, and a rush was made for the door in confusion. Sixteen persons were trampled to death, and a large number badly injured. The fire was easily extinguished before any considerable damage had been done to the cathedral.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—The *La France* newspaper reports that Queen Isabella is disposed to abdicate the throne of Spain in favour of the Prince of the Asturias.

The Empress Eugenie is expected to visit Constantinople in September. Preparations on the most extensive scale have already been commenced there for her reception.

MADRID, Aug. 4.—The truth of the report that Spain has opened negotiations with the United States looking to the independence of Cuba is positively denied.

The *Herald's* Madrid special says:—"Prince Henri de Bourbon, brother-in-law to Isabella, is preparing to return to Spain by permission of the government. The Prince has been seven times banished by the ex-Queen on account of his radical opinions.

"Admiral Topete is striving to obtain the Spanish had Carlist proclamations in their possession. Skirmishes are reported between the troops and bands of Carlists in Catalonia. Nine insurgents were killed, and many wounded and captured. The Carlist chieftain has fled to Portugal.

In consequence of the participation of the clergy in the attempted rising of the Carlists, Minister Zoulla has promulgated a decree ordering the bishops to issue circulars to the clergy of their respective dioceses, recommending obedience to the laws, and threatening to withdraw the power to preach and hear confession, from all who are hostile to their requirements.

How the Miners Feel.

We have received from Mr George O. Hayes—who claims to be the real original discoverer of gold on lot 9 in the 9th concession of Marmora—a lengthy communication concerning the manner in which he and other working miners have been treated by the Crown Lands Department. We do not, however, publish it in full, as most of the facts recited are well known, and public opinion, already pronounced, has strongly condemned the injustice to which the miners have been subjected. In Mr Hayes' case, however, there is an additional grievance not previously mentioned, viz., that so long ago as when he was compelled to pay $1 a month for the privilege of prospecting,—as soon as he communicated to Mr Campbell the fact that he had found gold, he received a reply to the effect that the lands were withdrawn from market.—Mr Hayes, after alluding to the late celebrated Auction Sale as an illustration of the boast that a poor man has equal rights with the rich in Canada, concludes his letter thus:—

"Now, Mr Editor, could you or any person expect such treatment of a Government as we miners have received? If the country was to be invaded, then I suppose we poor miners would be expected to defend property for others that we have been robbed of by Government and put in the hands of their pets. I wonder, if the country was invaded, where Mr Richards and Mr Sandfield Macdonald and their little low-voiced auctioneer, and several others of the party too numerous to mention, would appear? I am of the opinion they at that time would choose to be the pioneers of the woods. At the time of the notices being received for the sale of all of those lands, we sent in a petition with some six hundred names, asking to stop the sale, and if not, at the least to grant a claim to each miner that had prospected previous to the third of June; but to no good. I suppose they were well aware the claims would be taken up where the miners' hard labour and toil had been laid out, and that would not do. But when a pardon was wanted for Father McMahon, who was in the Fenian raid, it was granted. When we petitioned for our rights, no grant could be given to those that have always been ready and willing to defend their country."

MANY A TRUE WORD SPOKEN IN JEST.—At the Ottawa banquet to Sir Francis Hincks, in reply to the toast of "The Legislature of Canada," Mr Howe said—It was no very pleasant task to respond to a toast like this. He had been a member of some legislature for five and twenty years, and his honest opinion was expressed here in the presence of all those clergymen he saw around him, that he never knew one legislature a bit better than it ought to be. (Loud laughter.) He remembered a story his father once told him of the old Parliament of Nova Scotia. He said that on coming out of the House one day he met Col. Crane, who asked him what was doing in the House. tia, and they all knew that was one of the most pure and incorruptible Provinces in the Dominion. (Laughter.) If that was the case down in Nova Scotia, what must be said of the legislators of Canada? (More laughter.)

NOT FOR INDEPENDENCE YET AWHILE.—The *Leader*, alluding to the discussion in the Imperial Parliament on the guarantee of the loan of £300,000 to settle the Hudson's Bay Company's claim, says "it is very clear that so long as England continues to have colonial possessions she will be called upon to do something for them, and there is no way less burdensome to herself in which she can afford assistance than in guaranteeing loans for public purposes." Our contemporary then disposes of the rising Independence cry as follows:—

"There is an unquestioned tendency towards the separation of her colonial possessions from Great Britain, which there are numerous causes active in producing. No one, even the most sturdy loyalist, need deprecate this tendency. The danger is in facing it. When, in the course of time, it shall receive full development, neither the Mother country nor the colonies will feel the worse for it. Events will shape themselves naturally enough in the right way if they are only let alone. Anything like the immediate separation of Canada from Great Britain need not be thought of. The governing classes in England will think a good many times before *driving* four millions of people into an attitude of possible hostility. Our destiny for many years is in linked unison with the Parent State, the first among the nations of the earth."

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—The bonded warehouse on Lombard street, containing 40,000 barrels of whiskey, and other goods, valued at ten to eleven million dollars, was burned on the 4th instant. Four children were killed by the falling bricks. The fire is the most destructive which has occurred since 1850.

NATIONAL REPUDIATION.—*New York*, Aug. 7.—The *Herald's* Washington despatch says that ex President Johnson, in a speech of over three hours' duration, at Blountsville, Tennessee, the last he made before the election in that State, took the most open and unequivocal grounds in favour of national repudiation. The bondholders, he said, had already received the amount of their investments. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested throughout the address.

CROSSING THE NIAGARA ON A VELOCIPEDE.—Professor Andrew Jenkins, who is sometimes called the Canadian Blondin, intends to cross the chasm at Niagara River, below the Falls, about the 20th of August, by means of a velocipede ridden over a tight-rope. The place of crossing will be a short distance below the old Suspension Bridge, where the length of the spanning cable will be about one thousand feet. The vehicle to be used is of peculiar construction. The wheels are grooved, and it is propelled by the hands, a balance pole being carried on the feet. By this means Professor Jenkins says he can surmount a considerable grade. Nothing of the sort has ever been attempted in public, and the novelty and danger of the feat will doubtless attract a large crowd to witness the trial.

EXODUS OF LABOURERS.—We are informed by the Québec *Gazette* that a party of young men, numbering over one hundred, left that neighbourhood on Tuesday last, for the United States, to be employed on a railroad now under construction near Pennsylvania. They were nearly all members of volunteer militia companies. This is the worst feature in the case. Of course, it is impossible to prevent a migration like that recorded; yet, it is not impossible, in the formation of our volunteer companies, to select members of a more permanent character—those likely to remain amongst us. Here, for years, the gov-

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A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Two Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY *in advance.*

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Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
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All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1869.

The policy of the Crown Lands Department with respect to the disposal of the public lands in and about the vicinity of the mining region continues to be as puzzling as it has been for some time past. It is rumoured—we cannot say how correctly—that after all the grand parade about selling Lot 9 in the 9th of Marmora by auction, the patent for the land is now refused to the purchaser. Of the other sixty thousand acres advertised to be sold at the same time, by far the greater part was withdrawn from sale by that mode, after a few picked lots had been disposed of to the knowing ones. And now it appears that in reply to a recent inquiry which of these formerly advertised lots are now for sale, and on what terms, the answer from the Department is, that none are for sale at present.

No doubt there is a reason of some sort for this determination to prevent the outlay of money on the purchase and development of these lands, and to keep the mineral district a wilderness; but as the wisdom of such a course is altogether too profound for the benighted intellects of this backwoods locality, we can only wait with patience for the explanation until such time as the upholders of the Hon. Commissioner against his numerous assailants, undertake to demonstrate the statesmanlike ability of these dog-in-the-manger proceedings.

Perhaps the key to the riddle may be found in the following remarks of the Provincial Secretary at the Toronto dinner to Sir Francis Hincks:—

"HON. M. C. CAMERON was loudly applauded on rising to reply on behalf of the Legislature of Ontario. It was generally supposed that the body he was called on to respond for was well capable of speaking for itself, and therefore he would not apologise for rising. That body was one that was well abused by the press. The *Globe* occasionally rolled over it, the *Leader* attempted to lead it, and THE TELEGRAPH electrified it, while numerous small fry over the country had their say. They must therefore be careful when they put their foot down. The body was the first legislative body of Ontario. The men composing that body, he believed, had the best interests of the country at heart. They were not to be led away by party hacks and newspapers. They did not believe that the country was going to ruin and decay, but was prospering on every hand. (Cheers). He believed the time would come when the people would see that they were the proper judges of public affairs, and that the newspapers were not their guides, but the mere means of communication."

For "the Legislature" read "local government" is "well abused by the press," and Mr Matthew Crooks Cameron's latest—and inevitable—tirade [illegible]

"small fry" of the press dare to criticise the conduct of such great men as themselves, and are not quite so easily cowed and scared into silence as some of the members of the Legislative Assembly have been, when they have been coarsely and insolently told that they were sent by their constituents to support "*my* government," and not to think for themselves or ask any impertinent questions. For all that, when the Legislature meets again, we think the people will get some definite information as to what is to be done with the mineral lands of this section of the Province.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

On Emigration.

SIR,—I had a letter from one of my old neighbours on the Hastings Road a few days ago, who is now living in Iowa, United States, in which he says:—"Suppose the Government of Ontario send out 100 men as clever as Mr White to the countries of the Old World, they can never procure a cause to stop a large share of emigrants in Canada, till the people living in Canada can write to their friends and tell them the law is changed, and that the niggardly policy of the Government heretofore is done away with, and that the Government does not reserve any gold or silver, and that the Patentee has the sole right to all minerals in the land and to all timber growing on the land; and that no Lumberman shall have the right to cut or carry away any timber from off the land of any occupant without his knowledge and consent." He says, if the Government wish to encourage emigration and retain what they have in the country, let the Commissioner of Crown Lands give the same interpretation to the Mining Act as Mr White does in the old country. Let them also extend the franchise; and every man twenty-one years of age, not guilty of any heinous offence against the laws of the country, and working two days every year on our public highways, or giving an equivalent in money equal to two days' labour, let him have a vote. He thinks all voting should be done by ballot; and as our land is quite inferior to the Western States, there should be a larger grant given in Canada than there.

Now, if those and several such concessions were made to the people, the Government would have thousands of Emigrant Agents all over the Old Country; for every letter written from here to there would be extolling the wisdom of the Government, which we could not have done heretofore; and people will believe a letter from their relations or friends sooner than the report of any Government Agent. If the Government of Ontario wants to encourage emigration, and retain what they have, let them have no reservation of gold, silver, or timber mentioned in deeds; and by a wise Act of our next Local Parliament sweep out all such reservations from deeds granted as well as those to be granted.

My correspondent adds further,—"I have seen an an article headed 'Emigration,' in the *Intelligencer* of April 23rd last, in which Mr Bowell states that in point of government, Canada can offer something vastly superior to the United States. Yes, the United States or people would never dream of appointing a man to be a magistrate who can neither read or write. Oh, that should be an inducement to emigrants to stop in such a country as Canada, where they would know that there would be impartial justice administered by such men, and where they might rise to the high honour of having J.P. attached to their names, whether they could read it or not. Mr Bowell, before he next holds up the superior government of Canada, must have a law passed which will prevent any illiterate man from holding the commission of the peace; also that he must be taxed to the full amount of the qualification, whether he can read or not."

AN OLD SETTLER ON THE HASTINGS ROAD.

August 10, 1869.

I know a Magistrate who is only entitled to work two days on the road from the amount he is taxed. Can he act as magistrate?

[In giving insertion to the above communication, we by no means endorse the opinion expressed, that the cure for faults in the administration of Canadian government is to be found in universal suffrage or vote by ballot. American experience teaches us that giving a vote to men without property tends to extravagance rather than economy. But with a more restricted franchise in Canada even than in England, and with a property qualification for members of the Dominion Parliament, no longer required in the Imperial, we are perhaps a little too old-fogified.—*Ed. M. M.*]

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

[illegible]

in which he says "he made two tests, one by the old method as practised by assayers, and got 3 or 4 dollars per ton, and one by a *new method* discovered by Mr Jenkins and himself and got over $20 a ton." Now, Sir, as there are but two old methods as practised by *assayers*, one of which is by fire and the other by acids, &c., and either of those, when an *assayer* uses them, are calculated to get out all the gold in the rock, this new method must be a wonderful discovery, to be able to take out five times as much as an assayer can get out. I for one think that Mr P. and Mr J. should inform the community at large the way to work the new method they have discovered, so that we may all try it and go to *making* gold; it would be quite a godsend to some of us. The letter further informs Mr Bateman that his rock contains "a great deal of *arsenic*, and the *grand secret* is, to get rid of that without letting it carry off the gold." Now as every one knows that fire will drive off the arsenic, and as all assayers think that gold is not volatile, it will perhaps be well to inform the world that such is not the case, and that Messrs P. & J. are the discoverers of a new method of assaying containing this grand secret. As it is said that one discovery is the forerunner of another, I have no doubt but what, should those gentlemen try very hard, they will find several more grand secrets; which any *assayer* will inform them are already discovered.

ARGUS.

Madoc, August 10th, 1869.

School Teachers' Examination.

List of Teachers who obtained Certificates from the North Hastings Board of Public Instruction, 5th August, 1869:—

FIRST CLASS.

Samuel Gardiner	199	E. D. Macreadie	191
John Irwin	196		

SECOND CLASS

Charles D. Fuller	182	Aaron Couch	150
James Allen	170	Leslie Tuttle	149
John W. Byam	166	George J. Sherry	148
John Courtney	163	Crozier G. Adams	146
George Anley	159	James Ross	143
Fanny Rutledge	158	Thomas Elliott	142
John G. Foster	156	Robert Wiggins	140

THIRD CLASS.

Wm. H. Minchin	139	Hannah Eagleson	104
Martha Armstrong	138	Margaret Shannon	104
Elizabeth Murray	137	Mary J. Howe	102
John F. Caldwell	135	James A. Sharp	101
Francis R. Burd	134	Margaret Carleton	100
Mary Sullivan	133	Lizzie Bamber	100
Annie J. Rutledge	129	Josephine Pogue	99
Elizth. Campbell	127	Maggie Minihan	99
Eliza McDade	125	Sarah Carleton	98
Orlean Hart	124	Nelson Sills	99
Mary Barker	123	Alice Bailey	97
Sarah Fitchett	119	James Irwin	97
Sarah J. Howe	116	Margaret Meagher	95
Mary Squires	114	Alex. Howe	94
Clarissa Geary	112	Maria Donoghue	93
Elizabeth Downs	111	Elizabeth Geary	93
Esther Pogue	110	Alice Barker	93
Welthia Cook	110	Elizabeth Tilley	93
Charles Hudson	106	Jennie Roblin	93
Robt. Broadworth	105		

Number of candidates	81
Obtained certificates	56
Failed	25
	81

G. H. BOULTER, M.D.,
Chairman.

T. S. AGAR,
Secretary.

Serious Stabbing Case at Bannockburn.

On Saturday evening, Allan McLeod, a young man of about twenty years of age, was dangerously stabbed at Bannockburn, during an affray with Thomas and Benjamin McCance. The boys went from home to the village, for the purpose, it is said, of demanding explanations from McLeod of some reports he was alleged to have set afloat about a member of their family. A fight was the consequence, in which other parties joined, and the McCances being overpowered, Benjamin, in self-defence, it is claimed, drew a knife and stabbed McLeod in the left side, below the heart, inflicting a highly dangerous wound. He was arrested on the following day by Constable D. McDonald, and on Tuesday examined at Bannockburn before before B. Vankleeck, A. F. Wood, and J. Maitland, Esqs., and committed for trial on the charge. The prisoner, who is 15 or 18 years of age, was sent to Belleville.—We learn from [illegible]

THE CROPS.—The Toronto *Telegraph* of Saturday last contained its annual report of the Harvest from all parts of the Dominion—the result of the observations of its upwards of 1,000 correspondents being that the yield in grain, roots, fruit and hay throughout Canada this year has never been equalled.—The following is its report for Madoc township :—

Fall wheat, 15 bush per acre, slightly damaged by rust and weevil; spring wheat, 15 do, good prospects for crop large; midge-proof wheat, not much sown, looks well; barley, 25 bush per acre, good and large quantity sown; peas, 20 do, unless too much wet to mildew, large yield; oats, 30 do, prospects for large yield never better; rye, 15 do, thin on account of cold spring; hay, 1½ tons per acre, good, clover some damaged by wet; fruit more than average; roots, potatoes show signs of rot; turnips, carrots and parsnips, good.

The Eclipse.

The great eclipse of the sun, on Saturday afternoon, the 7th instant, was seen here under the most advantageous circumstances. The sky was bright and clear, the few clouds that occasionally drifted across the sun being so small and fine as scarcely to dim its radiance or afford any relief to the naked eye. Smoked glass, accordingly, was in general requisition; and perforated cards were also used, but with varying success, as, when the card was so placed as to throw the circle of light on a horizontal surface, we did not find any appearance of an image of the eclipse visible; while we learn that when the card was held near a wall, a crescent-shaped shadow was to be seen. In this latitude we were too far removed from the line of totality to witness the eclipse in all its grandeur, or to perceive any of the wonderful appearances which render a total eclipse so interesting to astronomers; but we are informed by Mr S. Mullett that he noticed the extremities of the shadows of rails, &c., out of doors, and of furniture, &c., in the house, were beautifully tipped with crescent-shaped reflections of the sun. The diminution of light, even at the time of greatest obscuration, was by no means so great as was expected by many persons—the darkness being nothing like equal to that when the brightest stars first become visible, but still for a short time of a very peculiar character. Neither was there any very remarkable change of temperature during the eclipse, the thermometer marking but a fall of four or five degrees from what it stood at at half-past four o'clock till the eclipse was at its height.

Two Steamships Wrecked.

ST. JOHNS, Aug. 10.—The steamship Cleopatra, from Montreal, for London, was totally lost, near Trepassey, on Monday evening. The passengers and crew were all saved, and have arrived at this port.

The steamship Germania, from New York, for Hamburg, was lost near Trepassey, on Saturday. The passengers and crew were successfully landed there. A tug has gone to their assistance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, August 1st, 1869.

Badgley, Thos	Hoskins, S
Blondhulm, Geo	Henesy, Geo
Beatty, B	Johnson, Edward
Baalim, Miss M	Ketcheson, Mrs J
Curry, E	Knight, O C (M.D.)
Curtis, Ami	Lane, Charles
Conley, Catharine	Lenox, Wm
Cooney, Wm I	Kelly, Margaret J (2 Reg)
Dove, Mrs E J	Marsh, Charles
Dawe, Jno	Maclay, Wm
English, Ann	McGaughey, A H
Eaten, Allice	Milady, P
Fletcher, Mr	Matthews, Rich'd
Fillmore, Wm	Neville, Jos
Forestal, Jas	Rees, Henry
Furgison, Alex	Reed, Daniel
Field, Henry	Rowe, Wm
Henesy, Mary Jane	Stonebury, Jno
Hayton, Joseph	White, Elizabeth
Holmes, Ellin	Wilber, Rob't

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster.*

CAUTION!

ALL Persons are hereby forbidden to harbour my Wife, ELEANOR FOX, who left her home six weeks ago, or to sell anything on credit to her, on my account.

WILLIAM B. FOX.

Madoc, July 17th, 1869.

Inspection of Weights & Measures.

NOTICE is hereby given, That ROBERT T. FERGUSON, WEIGHT and MEASURE INSPECTOR for North Hastings, is prepared to adjust and stamp weights and measures whenever called upon. Attention is directed to the penalty for using unstamped weights and measures.

THOMAS WILLIS,
Clerk.

Madoc, July 17th, 1869.

J. B. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages, and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY

For 1870--71.

THE SUBSCRIBER proposes to issue in SEPTEMBER, 1870, if sufficient support by SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS can be obtained to cover the cost of Publication, a CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, comprising the Provinces of ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, and NEW BRUNSWICK; to which will be appended the Provinces of NEWFOUNDLAND and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. The Directory will contain the Names of Professional and Business Men, and of the Principal Inhabitants in the Cities, Towns and Villages, together with a large amount of general information, including Alphabetical Directories of Post Offices and Postmasters, Banks, Governmental Departments and *Employes*, Houses of Parliament, Law Courts, Educational Departments, Custom Houses and Officers of Customs, Ports of Entry, Tariffs of Customs, List of Patents of Inventions, Canals, Railways, *Railway and Steamboat Routes*, Benevolent and Religious Societies, Clergy of all Denominations, Registrars with their Divisions, Newspapers and Periodicals, &c., &c.; also, Statements of Imports and Exports, Revenue, Expenditure, Trade, Population, &c., &c.

To be Corrected to August, 1870.

The CANADA DIRECTORY for 1857-58, published by the Subscriber, contained the names of the Principal Inhabitants in 1,339 Cities, Towns and Villages in Upper and Lower Canada. The CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870-71 will contain a short description of at least 3,500 Cities, Towns and Villages in the Dominion of Canada, and the Provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, together with the Names of the Professional and Business Men and of the principal Inhabitants.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Dominion of Canada Subscribers....$12 Cy per copy.
United States do ....$15 Cy per copy.
Great Britain and Ireland do ....£3 Stg. "
France, Germany, &c. do ....£3 Stg. "

RATES OF ADVERTISING will be made known on application to the Publisher.

No Money to be paid until the Work is delivered.—This notice is given for the reason that unprincipled men have, on several occasions canvassed for, and collected moneys *in advance*, on account of Books which they falsely represented me as being about to publish.

Persons desirous of aiding in the Publication of the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870-71 will please send in their orders for SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS to

JOHN LOVELL, *Printer and Publisher,*
23 and 25 St. Nicholas Street,
Montreal, May, 1869.

MUSIC.

MISS ACKERMANN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of MADOC and its vicinity that she will continue to give

INSTRUCTION in INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Miss A. feels confident, from several years' experience in teaching, that she is able to impart a thorough practical acquaintance with the use both of the Piano and Organ.

Young persons wishing to fit themselves for teaching will receive particular attention.

TERMS.—Course of 24 Lessons (3 per week)...$6
Double Lessons, for parties at a distance, 50 cents.

Grain Cradles AND Spinning Wheels

REPAIRED by the Subscriber.
Residence, One Mile West of Madoc Village.

ISAAC CANNIFF.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE

With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

For SALE.

A COMFORTABLE

DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT,

In MADOC VILLAGE.

For further particulars, inquire of the Proprietor,
S. D. ROSS.

Volunteers, Attention!

THE VOLUNTEERS of the MADOC Company are hereby ordered to attend Drill at the Barracks every Wednesday evening at 6 o'Clock, sharp, until further orders; and are also notified that no excuse except sickness will be admitted.

By order. G. D. RAWE,
W. S. VOLUME, *Captain.*
Orderly Corporal.
MADOC, July 8th, 1869.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

Farm for Sale.

LOT Number One in the Eleventh Concession of MARMORA, containing Sixty-seven and a half (67½) acres, about a dozen of which are cleared. With a Log House and Log Barn.

Title perfect. For terms, apply to

GEORGE GIBSON,
Storrington, Sunbury P. O., near Kingston, Ont.,
or at the MERCURY Office.—June 2, 1869.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

LAND.---LOTS FOR SALE,

SUITABLE FOR FARMING OR MINING

MARMORA—part of 25 in the 6th, and of 1 in the 10th.
MADOC—part of 7 in 2nd, 5 in 2nd, 19 in 4th, 4 in 9th.
HUNGERFORD—part of 27 in 5th, 31 in 6th, 31 in 10th, and 8 in 14th.
HUNTINGDON—14 in 12th.

Further information may be had by applying to

JOHN IVERS, AGENT,
St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.—Any persons found cutting timber, or in any way trespassing on any of the above lands, will be liable to immediate prosecution.

JOHN IVERS, Agent, Montreal.
P. M. NULTY, Barrister, Belleville.

Fornerl & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.
OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.
☞ Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.
Money to Loan.

C. C. FORNERL, *C.E. & P.L.S.* L. KENNEDY, *C.E. & P.L.S*
All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MR. GREAM,

(Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

DR. ELMER

HAS RESUMED HIS PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.
Madoc, Oct. 10th, 1868.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale Fifty Eligible Building Lots, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc.

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards *price* and *terms of payment*. Title indisputable.

Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the Premises.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

FRIDAY, Aug. 13th, 1869.

WHEAT	98 00
BARLEY	1 25
RYE	0 80
OATS	0 55
PEAS	0 60
BUTTER	0 15
EGGS	0 10
PORK	0 06

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

It is expected that Queen Victoria will shortly visit Paris.

A coloured woman in Kentucky gave birth to five children the other day, all of whom are doing well.

A telegram has been received from Kertch, announcing the successful submersion of the Black Sea cable, belonging to the Indo-European Telegraph Co.

A company is forming in Europe, with subscribers to the stock from various countries, to run a line of steamers from England, France and Egypt, through the Suez Canal to China and Japan.

Mr Potter, the President of the Grand Trunk Railway, intends visiting Canada soon, with a view of making a very complete and careful examination of every department of the management of the G. T. R.

A verdict of three thousand dollars has been obtained in Cincinnati against a telegraph company for its rejection of a message desired to be sent for trading purposes in competition with the company itself.

A project is on foot, says an English paper, for the colonisation of a portion of Spain (now sparsely peopled) by emigrants from the Southern States of America. The scheme is being eagerly advocated in London and Paris.

During the second quarter of the present year the city of Paris has consumed 605 horses, or about 270,000 lbs. net of horseflesh for the three months. A few mules and donkeys are included in the quantity, but the exact number is not specified.

Professor Dareste of Paris claims to have discovered that by varying the heat and the mode of applying it to an egg in artificial incubation, almost every known case of chicken monstrosity can be produced at will.

One of the largest iron ships of war ever yet built has been laid down at Pembroke Dock, and she is to have the name of Thunderer. A number of heavy armour-plates have arrived to be used in her construction, and when completed it is expected that she will be the finest vessel of her class in the British navy.

The Uxbridge *Journal* says:—The meadows which looked so beautiful only a week ago, in their coat of green, have, by the effect of the scythe and rain, become quite gloomy looking. Fields may be seen covered with long black rolls, intended to represent hay; others may be seen spread over with the grass as it was cut, with a slight prospect of ever being made into hay.

It is a remarkable fact, and one which shows how dependent a large portion of the South have hitherto been upon the mechanical resources of the North, that there is not a paper mill in either Louisiana, Texas, or Mississippi. Newspapers, however, are quite numerous, and in New Orleans alone over six thousand pounds of paper are used daily for printing purposes.

Illinois now has a hundred and thirty odd woolen factories, employing a capital of about four millions of dollars and 3,500 operatives, and working up four million pounds of wool a year. There are also a hundred or so of such factories in Wisconsin and Iowa, not to speak of Indiana, Michigan and Ohio. Indeed, a great manufacturing interest is growing up in the Northwestern States.

The Californians have attempted to prevent the landing of several consignments of Chinese females —alleging that they were all prostitutes and were brought over for immoral purposes. We now find it stated in a Hong Kong paper that the coolie merchants kidnap in the rural districts of China the young girls whom they export to California to be consigned to a life of prostitution.

There is a boy of 15 years of age in Blackhawk county, Iowa, whose father died three years ago, leaving his widow and son an eighty acre farm burdened with a $1,000 mortgage. He has taken sole charge of the farm, paid off the mortgage, purchased a harvester, a sulky plough, a waggon and a set of harness, besides an $80 sewing machine for his mother, and is now out of debt. He is a member of the Cedar Valley Agricultural Society, and attends school three months each winter.

The Thames Tunnel, which was opened on August 2nd, 1843, will, says the *Builder*, be closed on Wednesday next, having thus been a public footway for a period of twenty-six years, less thirteen days. It has

be completed as far as Wapping in a short time. The new Thames Subway, from Tower Hill to Bermondsey (Mr Barlow's scheme) commenced on February 16th of the present year, is proceeding very rapidly, and, if all goes well, will be opened for traffic in three months' time. Its cost will be under £20,000. The works of the old Thames Tunnel were commenced in 1825. Physical and financial difficulties delayed the opening for eighteen years.

The Suez Canal is to be opened throughout to navigation on the 17th November, 1869, with the depth of water eight metres. On the occasion of the inauguration, merchant vessels, and those belonging to various governments, presenting themselves at the two extremities of the canal—viz., at Port Said and Suez—on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th November, will be exempt from all dues. From November 21, conformably with article 17 of the act of concession, the rate of passage through the canal will be fixed at 10 francs a head for passengers, and per ton according to the legal tonnage measure of the respective nations. The administration will publish, shortly, regulations for the navigation of the canal, comprising rates of pilotage, towage, &c.

WANDERING SHEEP.—As an instance of the loss sustained by pastoral tenants of the Crown in Australia through travelling sheep, a letter was read at a late meeting of the Beechworth Shire Council from Mr Johnson Quin, of Murramongee Station, stating that 260,000 sheep had passed over his station during the summer months, destroying every blade of grass that lay in their route.

A WARNING TO MARRIAGEABLE GIRLS.—The San Francisco correspondent of the New York *World* says:—Marriageable young women are scarce in the interior of California. I therefore warn all ladies visiting this coast with their parents or guardians, there being imminent danger, if they do so, that they will be snapped up quickly by deserving bachelors. Probably this notice will have the effect of keeping them away.

FIRE AT NAPANEE.—About five o'clock on Friday afternoon, the 6th instant, the wood shed of the Grand Trunk railway station at Napanee was burned down, together with several hundred cords of wood piled in the yard adjoining the shed. Had it not been for the greatest exertions put forth by the fire engine company of the place, and a company from Kingston who arrived about half-past seven, several other buildings would have been burned, besides a large quantity more of wood. The fire was caused by a spark from the engine of a passing train.

THE DEAD ALIVE.—A strange story is current here to the effect that a young man who strayed from home 27 years ago, has lately been restored to his parents. It appears that a family by the name of Young, residing in the township of Matilda, lost a boy about 27 years since, who was then five years old. Search was made for this child, but no trace of his whereabouts could be discovered, and he was mourned for as one dead. The other day an apparent Indian was recognized by the parents as their long lost son. As the story goes, this boy was picked up by the Indians and taken to St. Regis with them, where he continued to live after the manner of Indians, until the death of his supposed father, at which time he was informed that he was a white man and no Indian. His resemblance to the Youngs caused some people to remark the circumstance of their boy's disappearance long ago, and the "Indian" being brought to the "old folks," was recognized by them as their own son. The young man says he is 32 years old, and everything would seem to favour the belief that this truant child has been really restored to his family after so long an absence. The family can truly say, "the dead is alive, the lost is found."—*Courier, Morrisburgh.*

THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF PRUSSIA.—A fire lately broke out in Potsdam in an old wooden building, the property of a poor day labourer. The grandmother, though an infirm old woman, rushed into the shed in the hope of saving some of the goods, and had really succeeded in dragging out part of a bed when a piece of burning wood fell on her clothes and set them on fire. Though assistance was immediately rendered, her back was severely burned. Just at this moment their Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess arrived at the scene of the misfortune. The old woman was carried to a place of safety, where the Princess, who had accompanied her, dressed her wounds with her own hands, and attended her with the greatest care and gentleness till a medical man arrived. By her command the children were then taken to the palace, and washed and [illegible]

many wives as they like, and until the could bargain for these wives with their respective of any likes or dislikes which themselves might have. This form of woma which had long been denounced in the colo compatible with the freedom of British sub last year subjected to certain counteracti by the enactment of laws, requiring that riages be registered, that fees be payable on gistration, and that a certain fixed number shall be a legal offer on the part of a nati groom to the father of the girl he seeks Hitherto it has too often been the case that old men have outbid their younger rivals, girls have been forced into marriage with pa Bluebeards directly against their wishes an will.

VARIETIES.

Galloping consumption—Dinner at a rail taurant.

A sentence of forgiveness in five let IXQQU.

Boot laces are now made of porpoise skin, it is stated, the strongest man cannot break.

Few things are more economical and efficaci destroying insects on plants than tobacco p Mr. Pooley, who manufactures it, is permitted Excise to use tobacco for this purpose duty fr

A little boy was once asked if he had any for cats. 'Oh yes,' he replied, 'I like them very —to throw stones at.'

During an examination, a medical student w ed the question, 'When does mortification e When you pop the question, and are answere

Simplify dress, and more would be done to str en the character and fortify the health of wome by any elaboration of hygiene or education.

'Mike, can you account for the extraord curve in this horse's back?' 'Sure an' I ca Before the baste was your property, she was b agin an Irish horse, that bate her all hollow, an never got straight since.'

A lady in San Francisco was thus addressed b female cook not long ago:—'Are you going t your horses this evening?' 'Yes, I am; w 'Oh, pshaw!' responded the cook, 'I meant to gone out with them myself.'

A woman at a dispensary applied for medical stating her disease to be flirtation of the heart. an uncommon ailment in your sex, ma'am,' said doctor, with a twinkle of the eye; 'but it is not gerous if the proper remedy is applied.'

We heard an anecdote of a school-boy the o day which illustrates the honesty of the youth. little fellow had a dirty face, and his teacher told to go and wash it. He went out and stayed moments, and then came back with the lower tolerably clean, and the upper half wet and di 'Johnny, why did you not wash your face?' sa the teacher. 'I did wash it,' said Johnny. 'W did you not wipe it, then, all over?' 'I did wip as high as my shirt tail would reach,' was Johnn conclusive reply.

STRANGE AND TRUE.—'I say, ma!' said Mas Mischievous, 'One of the kittens is sitting on the cat's lap.' His mother hastened to witness the stran fact, and found that one of the kittens had tumbl into the saucer of milk.

WIFE-BEATING.—A smock-frock philosopher wh I once met in the country compared wife-beating threshing a sack of flour. 'You may knock all t fine out of it,' he said, 'but 'pend 'pon it the coor will stop behind.' The more I think of this say the profounder it becomes.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—'John, where is Africa?' 'O the map, sir.' 'I mean in what continent—the eas ern or western continent?' 'Well, the land of Afric is in the eastern continent, but the people are all down south.' 'How do the African people live? 'By drawing.' 'Drawing what—water?' 'No, si by drawing their breath.' 'Sit down, John.' 'Thoma what is the equator?' 'Why, sir, it is a horizont pole running perpendicularly through the imagin tion of astronomers and old geographers.' 'Go t your seat, Thomas.' 'William Suggs, what do yo mean by an eclipse?' 'An old race-horse, sir.' 'S lence.' 'Jack, you are a scholar; what is an eclipse

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 347. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869. PRICE TWO CENTS.

News from Europe.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The *Times* to-day publishes a letter from Madrid. The following is an extract:—"Spain cannot be in a worse state. A change must come unless the rulers are prepared for revolution. The treasury is empty. It is impossible to collect taxes, and there is popular discontent everywhere. Gen. Prim and his colleagues have no easy time ahead."

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Prince Arthur sailed from Liverpool to-day on the steamship City of Paris for Halifax.

The time for the International boat race between the Harvard and Oxford crews has been definitely fixed. It will occur on the afternoon of Friday, August 27th.

Aug. 16.—The Harvard crew were out at practice again on Saturday. They traversed the course from Putney to Mortlake, which is the regular course agreed upon for the race on the 27th, in 21 minutes and 10 seconds. The Oxford crew afterwards rowed over the same course in 22 minutes and 10 seconds.

Clasper is building a boat for the Harvard crew, and oars by the best makers have been ordered.

The Harvard crew were out to-day in their new boat, using for the first time a new set of oars made here. The Oxford crew were also on the water at the same time, and both the crews were loudly cheered by the spectators, of whom a large number had gathered on the banks. Betting has now fairly commenced and stands 3 to 1 in favour of Oxford.

DUBLIN, August 13.—The celebrations of the capture of Derry passed off with much enthusiasm in various parts of Ireland. At Belfast the Orange leader, Johnston, read an address and was presented with a sash and medal. The Orangemen had a grand procession, with banners flying and guns firing. No disturbances reported.

Aug. 16.—A great Orange demonstration was made to-day at Clones. It is estimated that 30,000 people took part in the procession and subsequent open air meeting. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the disestablishment of the Irish Church and the Party Processions Act.

Meetings have been held in Waterford and Thurles, at which resolutions were adopted, urging the government to issue a general amnesty to the Fenians.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Marshal Niel, Minister of War, is dead.

Aug. 14.—It is understood that the affliction of the Emperor at the death of Marshal Niel was so great that he was compelled to hastily leave the Chalons camp, where the military *fetes* were in progress.

The French government has authorised the French cable company to lay a cable from Brest to England.

The *Journal Officiel* to-day publishes a decree in which the Emperor, in commemoration of the hundredth birthday of Napoleon I., grants a full and complete amnesty to the press and political offenders, to persons convicted of evasion of taxes, to deserters from the army and navy, and to sailors in the merchant marine who have abandoned their ships.

Aug. 15.—The Emperor has remitted the sentence passed by the court-martial on 80 soldiers, and reduced the sentences of 70 others.

Marshal MacMahon will probably succeed Niel as Minister of War.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—A party of five hundred Carlists have appeared on the frontier of Catalonia. Gen. Prim has gone to Paris. Before his departure he left orders that all rebels captured with arms in their hands be shot on the spot.

Aug. 13.—A wide-spread Carlist conspiracy has been discovered at Vallidolid.

Several additional bands of Carlists have appeared in different parts of the country. It is said they are by no means formidable.

Aug. 15.—The troops have had encounters with bands of Carlists in Castile and Valentia. In every case the Carlists were defeated, and many have been whether they will be able to enforce its collection. The bishops have re-affirmed their adhesion to the present government.

A Nun Imprisoned for Twenty-one Years.

The case of the imprisoned nun at Cracow, which led to the recent riots there, forms the subject of an article in the Vienna *Presse*, from which we learn that the name of the prisoner is Barbara Ubryk, and that the statement she had been confined for 21 years is correct. The civil authorities were informed of the fact by an anonymous letter in a woman's handwriting, and the bishop of the diocese was communicated with. A judge visited the convent and found in a cell, seven paces long by six paces wide, an entirely naked half-insane woman, who, at the unaccustomed view of light, the outer world, and human beings, folded her hands and pitifully implored: "I am hungry, have pity on me, give me meat, and I shall be obedient." * * This hole, for it could hardly be called a chamber, besides containing all kinds of dirt and filth, and a dish with rotten potatoes, was deficient of the slightest decent accommodation. There was nothing—no stove, no bed, no table, no chair—it was neither warmed by a fire nor by the rays of the sun. The judge instantly ordered the nun to be clothed, and went himself for Bishop Galecki. The bishop was deeply moved, and, turning to the assembled nuns, he vehemently reproached them for their inhumanity. "Is this," he said, "what you call love of your neighbour? Furies, not women, that you are, is it thus that you purpose to enter the kingdom of heaven!" The nuns ventured to excuse their conduct, but the bishop would not hear them. "Silence, you wretches!" he exclaimed; "away, out of my sight, you who disgrace religion." The father confessor, Plantkiewicz, dared to observe that the ecclesiastical authorities were aware of this scandal, whereupon the bishop and prelate Spital, denied his assertion, and at once suspended the father confessor, and also the superioress, who is descended from an old honourable Polish noble family. The bishop ordered Nun Barbara Ubryck to be brought into a clean cell, and there to be dressed and nursed, which the lady superior obeyed very reluctantly. When the unhappy nun was led away, she asked anxiously whether she would be brought back to her grave, and when asked why she had been imprisoned, she answered: "I have broken the vow of chastity, but," pointing with a fearfully wild gesture, and in great excitement to the sisters, "These nuns also are not pure; they are no angels." Then she sprang on the confessor, crying, "Thou beast!" The lady superior declared that Barbara Ubryck was kept in confinement since 1848, by order of the physician, because of her unsound mind. But this physician died in 1848, and the present physician, Dr Babrzynski, who has been practising in the convent for the last seven years, has never seen Barbara Ubryk. On account of the importance of the case, the Attorney-General has taken the matter in hand. The exasperation of the people knows no bounds. It is stated that the bishop intends to dissolve the convent.

The Vienna paper asks, "And is this the nineteenth century?" The *Times* correspondent says:—

"Several hundreds of the citizens attempted to seize and destroy the nunnery and expel the nuns. Military force alone prevented the accomplishment of their purpose. They afterwards attacked a Jesuit institution where there is a rumour that great cruelties have also prevailed. The moral that we draw from this horrible story is that monasteries and nunneries must be thrown open to the free inspection of the civil power."

Laying the Foundation Stone of the Provincial Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

The public demonstration on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the new Provincial Deaf and Dumb Asylum, near Belleville, was got up to promote the affair. However, all the stores and principal places of business in the town were closed, the day being observed as a public holiday. The ceremony was performed on Thursday, the 12th inst. by the Masonic fraternity, a large number of whom were present from different places, including the Grand Master of Canada, Mr A. A. Stevenson, of Montreal, and other members of the Grand Lodge. The Hon. M. C. Cameron, of Toronto, was also present on behalf of the Ontario Government.—The firemen of Oswego had arrived on an excursion, and they, together with the firemen of Belleville, joined in the Masonic procession. The Band of the Royal Canadian Rifles from Kingston headed the procession, which marched to the Asylum grounds, where the usual ceremonies on such occasions took place. In the evening a dinner was given to the Oswego firemen at the Dafoe House, and the proceedings wound up by a grand ball at the Ontario Hall.

In reply to the congratulations of the Grand Master on the auspicious commencement of the work, the Provincial Secretary, the Hon. M. C. Cameron, is reported in the *Intelligencer* as follows:—

"It affords me great pleasure indeed to address you on the deeply interesting ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of a Provincial Institution designed to ameliorate the condition of a very large class of our unfortunate fellow creatures. The credit of erecting the building is not due to the Executive Government, but to the representatives of the people in the Legislative Assembly. To their credit be it said that every member of that body felt the necessity of an Institution of the kind, the location of which in Belleville created feelings of much dissatisfaction among the citizens of Hamilton, where the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb has for some years been in operation. The Government feeling that their measures have received uniform support from the members of the Legislature representing this eastern section of the Province, decided to give you the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and thus evince their appreciation of that support accorded them in carrying their measures through the House, even those measures promotive of the public good. I shall not enter upon political subjects, well knowing that the members of the Masonic Fraternity hold diversified views, but this much I will say, and tenaciously cling to, that our country had too long been the arena of political partyism—*men* not *measures*—and that day is numbered among the past. I thank you sincerely for the attention with which you have listened to my remarks. I deeply regret that important duties have prevented the members of the Government from being present. (Cheers.)"

It is to be hoped that the Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario will give due heed to the warning conveyed in the above brief address. Some saucy prints are saying that the Provincial Government is not so firmly established in the affections and respect of the people as it would like to be; but for all that it means to show that it knows how to maintain itself in office. The Provincial coffers are full, and there are funds on hand for more public institutions and works, and that money will be spent—as that for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum has been—where the Government finds most political support! If the representatives of the people are so ill-advised as to take up any local grievances—their constituents may whistle in vain for a share of the expenditure for public improvements in their midst. For goodness' sake, then, say no more about the Mineral Lands, or North Hastings will be left out in the cold—and all other places, too, whose representatives put their fingers in that pie! Mind that, or the Government whip will be cracked a little louder at any symptoms of not supporting "*my* government."

Hundreds of miners, and thousands of dollars have been driven out of this part of the country,—but

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General Information,

Will be Published every Saturday Morning, at Six Cents a Copy, or One Dollar a Year, STRICTLY *in advance.*

ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE INSERTED ON THE FOLLOWING TERMS FOR CASH:—

Six lines, first insertion	0 50
Each subsequent insertion	0 12½
Six to ten lines, first insertion	0 70
Each subsequent insertion	0 16
Above ten lines (per line) first insertion	0 07
Each subsequent insertion, per line	0 02

All Communications for the MERCURY to be addressed (post-paid) to A. SMALLFIELD, Madoc.

THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869.

We have good authority for the statement that the purchasers at the recent auction sale of the West half of Lot 9 in the 9th concession of Marmora have paid the money, and that the Government is ready to issue the patent, which will be done in a day or two.—This disposes of the rumour of last week to the contrary effect.

It also makes the situation of affairs in mining matters decidedly interesting, as the original claimants to this lot—namely, Messrs. McDermott, Hayes, and Feigle & Co.—have agreed to combine and form a Mining Company (to be known as the Union Mining Company) and have already made arrangements for, and commenced the erection of a crushing mill.

Besides this, within the last few weeks the remaining portion of the lot has been staked out in claims by various persons, and some of these claims are now being worked,—the miners being determined to hold possession and make good their claims under the provisions of the General Mining Act.

Claims have also been staked out on the adjoining property,—the west half of 8 in the 9th. There are some thirty miners at work on 8, and nearly as many more on 9 at the present time,—several shanties having been put up for their accommodation.

If we are correctly informed, the miners have already refused to give up possession in compliance with demands to that effect which were made upon them by the agents of other parties, who left the miners to rejoice in having at least nine points of the law in their favour.

In Madoc, mining is now at a complete stand-still, the Toledo Co., after sinking their shaft to the depth of 82 feet, having been compelled to stop this week, owing to the rapidity with which the water has gained upon them. This was the only place in the township where anything has recently been done.

The Geology and Mineralogy of Hastings County.

We are enabled to present our readers—from proof sheets in advance of the issue of the Journal of the Geological Society of London—with a part of Mr. T. C. Wallbridge's valuable communication to that Society on the Geology and Mineralogy of this County, and will give the conclusion of the paper next week:—

WITHIN the last two or three years, considerable excitement has been aroused by the discovery of gold in several localities in the North Riding of the County of Hastings. Long previously, attention had been directed to the occurrence of valuable deposits of iron-ore distributed through the northern townships of the county; but although attempts have been made from time to time to explore a few of these deposits, no systematic or extensive workings have yet been undertaken, and at the present time these iron-ores remain almost entirely undeveloped. Looking, however, to the extensive mineral resources of North Hastings, and to its favourable geographical position, it can hardly be doubted that many of the townships are destined to become important mining-districts; and the object of the present communication is to lay before the Society an account of the chief mineral deposits, so far at least as they admit of description in their present undeveloped state.

Before describing these minerals, however, it seems desirable for the better understanding of their mode of occurrence, to give a general sketch of the geological features of the country. Much information on this subject may be found scattered through the pages of the admirable Reports issued by the Geological Survey of Canada; but the following description is mainly the result of the personal observation and local knowledge derived from a long residence in that part of Canada.

The County of Hastings is situated on the north shore of the Bay of Quinte in Upper Canada. It was formerly divided into the North and South Ridings, all the minerals of economic value being confined to the former division. The geological formations exposed within the limits of the county compriee, in descending order, the Drift, Lower Silurian strata, and certain Laurentian rocks.

1. *Recent Deposits.*—Before describing the several geological formations of the county, a few superficial deposits of local occurrence and of recent origin merit a brief notice, partly from their geological interest and partly from their economic value. Thick beds of a white *shell-marl*, charged with *Cyclas*, *Planorbis*, and other freshwater shells, are scattered here and there over the surface of the county. In many of the small shallow lakes this marl is still in course of deposition. The waters of such lakes often contain carbonate of lime to such an extent that any object exposed to their action is readily coated with a calcareous incrustation. From July to November many of these lakes are more or less completely dried up, and the marly deposits covering the bottoms are then exposed. "Lime Lake," a considerable expanse of shallow water in the south-east angle of Hungerford, derives its name from the calcareous deposit which it thus throws down. Marl-beds of a similar lacustrine origin often attain a thickness of several feet, and sustain a rank vegetation—cedar-swamps (*arbor vitæ*), for example, commonly standing upon such deposits. The occurrence of this freshwater marl is well exposed on the drift forming the higher banks on the west side of the river Moira above Belleville. No attention has hitherto been directed to the utilization of this shell-marl; but it obviously possesses considerable value to the agriculturist as a fertilizer, and may perhaps be useful to the metallurgist as a flux, as well as for making the cupels or hearths used in refining auriferous and argentiferous lead.

In a country which possesses no workable quantity of coal, more than ordinary interest attaches to the occurrence of *peat*. Deposits of this fuel, often of considerable thickness, are extensively distributed through the mineral regions of Canada, and must eventually play an important part in the development of its mineral resources. Nearly all the smaller lakes scattered over the Laurentian area contain, either at their outlets or in sheltered coves along their margins, considerable accumulations of vegetable remains, which have partly grown in their present position and partly been drifted thither by winds or by the current of the river flowing through the lake. Year after year these stagnant accumulations are increased, and eventually become converted into a peaty substance sufficiently compact to admit of a rich vegetable growth upon the surface.

In connexion with the occurrence of peat, attention may be directed to the deposits of *bog iron-ore*, which are widely distributed over the surface of the country, and in certain localities appear to be still in course of formation. Although bog-iron ore usually contains phosphorus, it yields an iron which from its easy fusibility is highly valued for castings. Bog-ore has been employed with most satisfactory results at the St. Maurice and Radnor forges, both in Canada East. The bog-ore of Hastings is especially abundant in the township of Marmora, but has not hitherto been brought into use.

2. *Post Tertiary.*—Neglecting the recent formations, which are of local occurrence only, the surface of the county is for the most part covered by an extensive accumulation of sand, gravel, and clay, with boulders of northern rocks, forming a portion of that general covering of drift which overlies the greater portion of the province, and extends southwards into the United States. The upper part of these deposits consists of a series of sands, gravels, and clays, more or less distinctly stratified, and usually resting upon a tenacious unstratified Boulder-clay. The boulders are derived partly from the syenitic, gneissoid, schistose, and limestone rocks of the northern Laurentian area, and partly from the wreck of the thick-bedded limestone, which will be subsequently mentioned as forming a part of the Trenton group, and which, previously to its denudation, overspread a great portion of the Laurentian rocks of the northern townships of Hastings. Many of the blocks have a volume of several cubic yards each, and are often broken up for road-metal. A single boulder or ice-borne mass of Laurentian rock, at the Shannonville Station on the Grand Trunk Railway, covers a superficial area of about 5 acres and has a thickness of 100 feet. Isolated boulders are not unfrequently found on the tops of hills, where they have probably been left by the denudation of the deposit in which they were originally imbedded.

The accumulations of drift are sometimes heaped up in isolated hillocks, or in ranges of hills, and sometimes spread out over the valleys. A cutting in the Court House Hill, in Belleville, exposes a good section of the drift. Upon a base of Trenton limestone, the surface of which is highly polished and grooved, there is an accumulation of deposits attaining an aggregate thickness of about 60 feet, and consisting below of a tenacious Boulder-clay, overlain by a thick bed of blue clay and a series of finely stratified sands and gravels. In the blue clay there frequently occurs the cast of a peculiar organism, supposed to be a plant, which presents either a ramified or a lenticular form and attains a size of from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, and from 1 to 1½ inch in thickness.

A succession of deposits, similar to that exposed at the Court House Hill, may be seen in the Oak Ridge—a range of drift-hills running across the country from East to West, having a width of from 3 to 6 miles, and varying in height from 100 to 500 feet.

On removing the superficial accumulations, the subjacent rock, whether gneiss, schist, or limestone, usually exhibits distinct traces of having been subjected to glaciation. Many of the rocks are highly polished, whilst others are distinctly striated and grooved, the general directions of the markings being from N. E. by N. to S. W. by S. Some remarkably distinct ice-scratches were exhibited in the town of Belleville in the autumn of 1864, when a cutting was made in Pinnacle Street. The section exposed about 30 feet of "hard pan," or gravel, with boulders of calcareous and syenitic rocks, resting on the Trenton limestone. The surface of the limestone, when freshly-exposed, was most distinctly polished and striated, the general bearing of the marks being N. 35 E. and S. 35 W. Other less strongly-marked strim varied slightly from this common direction.

On the road from Belleville to Shannonville, on the first concession of Thurlow, between Lots 24 and 25, I have observed the direction of ice-marks on the outcropping Trenton limestone to be E. 85 N. and W. 85 S.

A careful study of the deposits here grouped together as "drift" would apparently lead to the conclusion that their formation is referable to the action of two distinct agencies—the one a force similar to that of land-ice pushing before it an accumulation of northern rocks, whilst it rounded, polished, and grooved the country over which it swept, and the other an action similar to that of ice-bergs scattering their freight of gravel and angular fragments of rock over the bed of the sea. The eastern half of the township of Hungerford, and the northern ranges of Huntingdon and Rawdon, are thus covered with scattered angular blocks of limestone removed from the Laurentian area, some of the blocks exhibiting distinct glacial markings. Between the period of glacier ice and that of floating ice the stratified sands and clays appear to have been deposited in comparatively tranquil water.

Inquiries being frequently made on the subject, we publish, for the information of the friends of Mr Wallbridge in this neighbourhood, the following concerning his recent movements on the other side of the Atlantic:—

Towards the latter part of June, he was joined in London by his brother William, and since the close of the session at the School of Mines, on the 1st of July, they have been visiting some of the large iron-forges and machine shops in Scotland and the North-West of England. They were to leave London on the 3rd instant for Amsterdam, to see the International

Exhibition in that city; and would proceed thence to Sweden and Norway, particularly to investigate the production of iron and steel by charcoal.

This has a highly practical and business-like look, and we hope that the result of this visit to Europe will be that the Messrs. Wallbridge, on their return to Canada, will introduce the manufacture of charcoal iron and steel into North Hastings.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

SIR,—In your paper of the 14th instant appears a communication from some one who styles himself "An Old Settler on the Hastings Road," respecting Emigration, &c., &c.

With regard to the first part of his letter I have very little to say, as politics are not my hobby. Suffice it, that I don't agree with the Old Settler's proposed Yankee amendments, extending the franchise to the rabble, or illiterates, as the Old Settler calls some of our Magistrates; which seems to me very like the grumblings of some disappointed aspirant to office. It is a great pity that your correspondent, on account of his long residence on the Hastings Road, and many other virtues, had not some affix to his name, say, *Postmaster*, or Justice of the Peace, and taxed to the full amount of qualification, &c.; and I for one would not grumble if he had to do ten days' work on the Hastings Road, in place of the two that the Old Settler calls so loudly about.

Mr Editor, I am well acquainted with the Magistrates on the Hastings Road, and can say, without fear of contradiction, that they, without exception, are *sober*, honest, upright men, and of sterling integrity,—men well qualified to fill that office, and not the illiterate beings the Old Settler has the audacity to style some of them. Moreover, these illiterates, who he says can't read or write (which is not true) would compare favourably with the Old Settler, and all his boasted knowledge and Yankee proclivities.

ANOTHER OLD SETTLER ON THE HASTINGS ROAD.

Apples.—Although a good many apple trees have at various times been set out in this township, they so frequently died down in a few years' time, that the opinion is very prevalent they cannot be successfully grown in this vicinity. Mr John Tassie's orchard, which was set out some five years ago, has, however, thriven finely. the trees being so loaded with fruit this year, that the boughs are in danger of breaking down. We have to thank Mr Tassie for a specimen pail-full of apples of a kind which bids fair to be remarkably fine when fully ripe.

☞ Those who believed that the cool, wet season previous to the eclipse was in some mysterious manner connected with it, will be confirmed in the idea by the change since it took place in the weather, which has really become sultry at last, and just what the farmers want.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in Madoc Post Office, August 1st, 1869.

Badgley, Thos'	Hoskins, S
Blondhulm, Geo	Henesy, Geo
Beatty, B	Johnson, Edward
Baalim, Miss M	Ketcheson, Mrs J
Curry, E	Knight, O C (M.D.)
Curtis, Ami	Lane, Charles
Conley, Catharine	Lenox, Wm
Cooney, Wm I	Kelly, Margaret J (2 Reg)
Dove, Mrs E J	Marsh, Charles
Dawe, Jno	Maclay, Wm
English, Ann	McGaughey, A H
Eaten, Allice	Milady, P
Fletcher, Mr	Matthews, Rich'd
Fillmore, Wm	Neville, Jos
Forestal, Jas	Rees, Henry
Furgison, Alex	Reed, Daniel
Field, Henry	Rowe, Wm
Henesy, Mary Jane	Stonebury, Jno
Hayton, Joseph	White, Elizabeth
Holmes, Ellin	Wilber, Rob't

Please ask for Advertised Letters when calling for the above.

E. D. O'FLYNN, *Postmaster.*

Inspection of Weights & Measures.

NOTICE is hereby given, That ROBERT T. FERGUSON, WEIGHT and MEASURE INSPECTOR for North Hastings, is prepared to adjust and stamp weights and measures whenever called upon. Attention is directed to the penalty for using unstamped weights and measures.

THOMAS WILLS,
Co. Clerk.

Madoc, July 16, 1869.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages, and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY

For 1870-71.

THE SUBSCRIBER proposes to issue in SEPTEMBER, 1870 if sufficient support by SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS can be obtained to cover the cost of Publication, a CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, comprising the Provinces of ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, and NEW BRUNSWICK; to which will be appended the Provinces of NEWFOUNDLAND and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. The Directory will contain the Names of Professional and Business Men, and of the Principal Inhabitants in the Cities, Towns and Villages, together with a large amount of general information, including Alphabetical Directories of Post Offices and Postmasters, Banks, Governmental Departments and *Employes*, Houses of Parliament, Law Courts, Educational Departments, Custom Houses and Officers of Customs, Ports of Entry, Tariffs of Customs, List of Patents of Inventions, Canals, Railways, *Railway and Steamboat Routes*, Benevolent and Religious Societies, Clergy of all Denominations, Registrars with their Divisions, Newspapers and Periodicals, &c., &c., also, Statements of Imports and Exports, Revenue, Expenditure, Trade, Population, &c., &c.

To be Corrected to August, 1870.

The CANADA DIRECTORY for 1857-58, published by the Subscriber, contained the names of the Principal Inhabitants in 1,339 Cities, Towns and Villages in Upper and Lower Canada. The CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870-71 will contain a short description of at least 3,500 Cities, Towns and Villages in the Dominion of Canada, and the Provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, together with the Names of the Professional and Business Men and of the principal Inhabitants.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Dominion of Canada Subscribers....$12 Cy per copy.
United States do ....$15 Cy per copy.
Great Britain and Ireland do ....£3 Stg "
France, Germany, &c. do ....£3 Stg. "

RATES OF ADVERTISING will be made known on application to the Publisher.

No Money to be paid until the Work is delivered.—This notice is given for the reason that unprincipled men have, on several occasions canvassed for, and collected moneys *in advance*, on account of Books which they falsely represented not as being about to publish.

Persons desirous of aiding in the Publication of the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870-71 will please send in their orders for SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS to

JOHN LOVELL, *Printer and Publisher.*
23 and 25 St. Nicholas Street,
Montreal, May, 1869.

MUSIC.

MISS ACKERMANN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of MADOC and its vicinity that she will continue to give

INSTRUCTION in INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Miss A. feels confident, from several years' experience in teaching, that she is able to impart a thorough practical acquaintance with the use both of the Piano and Organ.

Young persons wishing to fit themselves for teaching will receive particular attention.

TERMS.—Course of 24 Lessons (3 per week)..$6
Double Lessons, for parties at a distance, 50 cents.

Grain Cradles
AND
Spinning Wheels

REPAIRED by the Subscriber.
Residence, One Mile West of Madoc Village.

ISAAC CANNIFF.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE

With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

For SALE.

A COMFORTABLE

DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT,

In MADOC VILLAGE.

For further particulars, inquire of the Proprietor,

S. D. ROSS.

4th June, 1869.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

Farm for Sale.

LOT Number One in the Eleventh Concession of MARMORA, containing Sixty-seven and a half (67½) acres, about a dozen of which are cleared. With a Log House and Log Barn.

Title perfect. For terms, apply to

GEORGE GIBSON,
Storrington, Sunbury P. O., near Kingston, Ont., or at the MERCURY Office.—June 2, 1869.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,

MADOC.

LAND.---LOTS FOR SALE,

SUITABLE FOR FARMING OR MINING

MARMORA—part of 25 in the 6th, and of 1 in the 10th,
MADOC—part of 7 in 2nd, 5 in 2nd, 19 in 4th, 1 in 9th,
HUNGERFORD—part of 27 in 5th, 31 in 6th, 31 in 10th, and 8 in 14th,
HUNTINGDON—14 in 12th.

Further information may be had by applying to

JOHN IVERS, AGENT,
St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.—Any persons found cutting timber, or in any way trespassing on any of the above lands, will be liable to immediate prosecution.

JOHN IVERS, Agent, Montreal,
P. M. NULTY, Barrister, Belleville.

Forneri & Kennedy,

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.

OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.

☞ Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.

Money to Loan.

C. C. FORNERI, *C.E.&P.L.S.* L. KENNEDY, *C.E.& P.L.S*

All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MR. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

DR. ELMER

HAS RESUMED HIS PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.
Madoc, Oct. 10th, 1868.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale **Fifty Eligible Building Lots**, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards *price* and *terms of payment*. Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the Premises.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

FRIDAY, Aug. 20th, 1869.

WHEAT	$0 90
BARLEY	1 25
RYE	0 60
OATS	0 55
PEAS	0 80
BUTTER	0 15
EGGS	0 10
PORK	$0 0 .
HIDES	6 25

Hon. Mr Macdougall, Minister of Public Works, has started for Thunder Bay, to inspect the works now under construction there to provide accommodation with Fort Garry. He does not propose to extend his visit to Red River at present.

The half-breeds in the Territory are very much disaffected at what they consider the sale of themselves and their rights by the Hudson's Bay Company to Canada, without their consent.—Perhaps they think if they make fuss enough, they may be as well paid as the Nova Scotians, to keep quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Large numbers of Americans are prospecting for minerals in the neighbourhood of the town of Perth.

The total number of emigrants arrived at New York from January 1 to August 3 was 164,064.

A hundred Chinamen are going to start a foundry in Chicago. They have the monopoly of that business in San Francisco.

The hay crop is so abundant in the vicinity of Montreal that the farmers cannot find room for it in their barns. A St. Rose habitant recently sold ten loads for nine dollars.

During the last trip of the steamer Chicora, while coaling at the Sault, one of the firemen mysteriously disappeared, and no traces of him have been since discovered.

The large and valuable barracks at St. John's, Province of Quebec, were recently burned down. They were about being transferred to the Dominion Government, but as the transfer had not been completed, the loss falls on the Imperial authorities.

In addition to inquiring into the smuggling operations said to be carried on on the Lakes, the U. S. House Committee on Naval Affairs will also consider the propriety of establishing a Government Navy yard upon those waters.

The manual labour system at Cornell University works to a charm. One student supports himself by cabinet making, another by printing, another by photography, while some work on the farm, and another who sweeps the rooms and makes fires has taken the first prize in science and German.

From recent official documents we learn that Great Britain in 1821 had only five steamboats of an aggregated tonnage of 285 tons, while to-day the immense steam marine of that country shows a total of 4567 vessels of 987,004 tons. It is stated that one-half of the British carrying trade is now done by steam vessels.

About 100 tons of frozen poultry, packed in ice during the winter, have been received and disposed of at Faneuil Hall market, Boston, since the 1st of April. The largest portion of it comes from Vermont, where packing frozen poultry is made quite a business by a few merchants, though a considerable quantity was shipped from the West. It was all sweet and in good order, and brought full prices.

A writer in *Putnam's Magazine* claims that the Roman Catholics have, to a considerable extent, succeeded in making theirs the established church of the city and State of New York. He estimates the real estate owned in fee by the five Catholic Bishops to be worth nearly five millions of dollars. It is also shown by actual names and facts that seven-eighths of all offices in New York city are held by Catholics.

Some recent experiments made at the Woolwich Arsenal, near London, encourage the hope that gun-cotton can be successfully used as a most destructive agent. A palisade was built of oak timbers a foot thick, firmly fixed in the ground, and supported in the rear by strong trusses. Discs of gun-cotton were placed along the face of the palisade about a foot above the ground, and were fired by a galvanic battery in the usual way. The effect may be described as wonderful. The palisade was literally blown away with a deafening report, as if the massive timbers offered no more resistance on one side of the gun cotton than the atmosphere on the other. The discs require no fixing; merely laying them on is sufficient. Solid blocks of iron and stone can be shivered into fragments by firing a disc laid on the top. In future sieges, if some desperate fellow can but get to the gate or a thin part of the walls, and hang on a few discs of gun-cotton, a breach can be made by firing with a galvanic current from a long distance.

Peter Thompson, a street preacher known by the nickname of "Happy Peter," died suddenly while preaching in one of the streets in Chatham. The deceased, who was formerly a navvy, had latterly devoted himself to street preaching, in which, it was stated, he had been very successful, and had effected a great deal of good among many of the depraved classes in Chatham. On the evening of his death he was preaching to a large audience at the corner of one of the thoroughfares, the weather being intensely hot. He had just concluded his preaching with the word "Amen," when he was seen to stagger and fall, and on some persons going to him he was found to be dead. The surgeon who was called said death had arisen from heart disease, accelerated by the effort of preaching to a great crowd during the intense heat.

Mr Neads, of Bowmanville, on the 13th instant, threshed, from four acres, two hundred and ten bushels of barley.

Recent letters state that the prospects of the Cape of Good Hope gold fields are improving. A reef of quartz has been reached at the depth of sixteen feet, which two experienced Australian diggers declared to be as fine as they had ever seen. A little of the quartz was crushed with a stamper, and was found to contain a great deal of gold.

A seaweed found abundantly on the coast of France is now used in that country for clarifying beer, as being much more economical and better suited to the purpose than gelatine. It is said that one ounce of the mucilage extracted from this seaweed by boiling will clarify two hundred and fifty gallons of beer. The seaweed referred to belongs to the genus chondrus.

Frost.—A very sharp frost was experieneed on Thursday night, the 5th instant, which did considerable damage to garden stuff on low places. We learn that wheat fields in Luther and Proton, on low ground, were injured to some extent.—*Mt. Forest Examiner.*

What's Up?—The Kingston *Whig* of the 13th says:—"Early yesterday morning 150 men of the R. C. Rifles were ordered off to Prescott from headquarters in this garrison, and ere this are on their way to their destination. The sudden order has given rise to some conjecture and anxiety as to the cause of this unmistakeably urgent precaution."

In Readiness.—The Volunteer corps throughout the Province of New Brunswick have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service, and to be prepared for concerted action at central points. The 78th Highlanders are ordered from Halifax to St. John. The military stores prepared for shipment have been kept back.

Muskoka Wants a Railway.—At a meeting of the Municipal Council of the united townships of Draper, Macaulay, Stephenson, Ryde and Oakley, held at the Royal Hotel, Bracebridge, on the 4th instant, the Board expressed their willingness to submit a by-law to the rate-payers, asking for a bonus of $40,000 in aid of the Toronto & Nipissing Railway, providing said railway touch at Bracebridge.

The Irish Constabulary.—The New York *Times* remarks:—"Our Fenian friends may like to know that, according to a late parliamentary return, the Irish Constabulary numbers, all told, exactly 12,857 men. Taking the present population of Ireland to be 5,500,000 souls, we have here one constable to about 429 inhabitants. This may look like being 'governed too much;' but, after all, the ratio of constabulary power is not so great as that of our New York police force to the number of people in this city."

Watering Horses Without Stopping.—A Jersey genius has invented a device for watering horses when travelling by which their thirst may be assuaged without stopping. It appears to be more particularly designed for the benefit of the draft animals of the city street cars. The bit of the bridle or head-stall is made hollow, and has attached to it a flexible tube connected with a tank carried in or on the vehicle. By pulling a string the water is caused to flow into the bit, and thence through a suitable orifice into the horse's mouth. This beats the apparatus for filling locomotive tanks without stopping.

Men with Tails.—A Calcutta *savant*, who signs himself "A. Cameron," has startled India with an extraordinary proposal. He is disposed to believe in the existence of tailed men and women somewhere in Borneo, and calls upon government, the Bengal Asiatic Society, and the Indian Museum authorities to aid in getting up a scientific expedition to go in search of them! Cameron says:—"When I was in Sarawak, I met now and then with traders who had been in the Kyan country to the north-west of the northern peninsula or projection of Borneo, who gave me detailed and definite accounts of a race of men (not the orang utang) who dwelt among dense forests, living up trees (which are of gigantic size) with their wives and children, with their bows and arrows and other rude implements, whatever they may be. They lived entirely by hunting, and had no sort of agriculture. I do not recollect now, after the lapse of such a long period, whether they cooked at all. They went of course entirely naked. They had no intercourse with any other people, and spoke a gibberish of their own. It was only now and then that Kyans, Malays, or Dyaks ever came upon their leafy habitations, when of course a speedy retreat

people who had been in that part of the co
were confirmed by other Dyak tribes and by
lays."—*The Homeward Mail.*

VARIETIES.

When is a wall like a fish?—When it is scale

Why is the road of transgressors so hard?—
cause it is so much travelled.

It is a singular fact that most of crack rifle
have blue eyes.

If you would pass for more than your value
little. It is easier to look wise than to talk wis

The curfew bell is still regularly rung at N
Tawton, in Devonshire.

In an Illinois cemetery there is a tombstone
ing, only the simple but touching epitaph, "
up!"

Ike's last trick was to throw Mrs Partington'
gaiter into the alley, and call the old lady down
the third floor to see an alley-gaiter.

A country paper, in a notice of a lecture give
a phrenologist, says, "Behind the platform is a
gallery of life sized portraits, twenty feet high."

A wag, seeing a door nearly off its hinges, in w
condition it had been some time, observed that
it had fallen and killed some one it would prob
be hung.

A letter-writer in Indiana clothes a disagree
fact in euphemistic language, when he says that
connubial coalitions in his vicinity the past
have been mostly second-hand, and that they
the desirable quality of adhesiveness.

A traveller says that if he were asked to dese
the first sensation of a camel ride, he would
"Take a music stool, and having wound it up as
as it will go, put it in a cart without springs, ge
the top, and next drive the cart transversely acro
ploughed field, and you will then form some no
of the terror and uncertainty you will experience
first time you mount a camel."

An Irish priest wishing to explain the nature
miracle to a skeptical parishioner, gave him a
mendous kick. "Did it hurt ye?" asked the
erend father. "Hurt!" exclaimed the victim;
should think it did." "Well, then," said, the cle
man, complacently, "it would have been a mir
if it hadn't hurt ye."

The preacher at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, la
alluded to the dissensions of the present day,
told a story on the authority of John Henry Newm
A naval chaplain, he said, who had long been ou
the reach of English theological discussion, was eag
ly asked on his return home by a partisan whet
his floating chapel was High Church or Low Chur
"That," said the chaplain, "entirely depends on
tide."

A man in the dress of a workman was lately wa
ing in the streets of Berlin with a packet in his ha
sealed and inscribed with an address, and a note t
it contained one hundred thalers in treasury bi
As the bearer appeared to be at a loss, he was
costed by a passenger, who asked him what he w
looking for. The simple countryman placed
packet in the inquirer's hands, and requested that
would read the address. The reply was made as wi
an agreeable surprise. "Why, this letter is for m
I have been expecting it for a long while!" T
messenger upon this demanded ten thalers for t
carriage of the packet, which was readily paid, wi
a liberal addition to the porter. The new possess
of the packet hastened to an obscure corner to exa
ine his prize; but on breaking the seal, found n
thing but a few sheets of paper, on which was wr
ten, "Done!"

Love and Law.—A young lawyer who had lo
paid his court to a lady without much advancing h
suit, accused her one day of being "insensible to t
power of love." "It does not follow," she archl
replied, "that I am so, because I am not to be w
by the power of attorney." "Forgive me," said t
suitor, "but you should remember that all the vot
ries of Cupid are solicitors."

Concise.—In 1833 M. Thiers made a ten day
journey in England, and pledged himself to Lou
Phillippe to learn in that time all that was wor
knowing of the politics, commerce, revenues, religio
arts, sciences, and social economy of this natio
While here he wrote to a gentleman connected wit
the Treasury the following note:—"My dear s
would you give me a short quarter of an hour, to ex
plain to me the financial system of your country

THE MADOC MERCURY
AND NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

No. 348. MADOC, (HASTINGS CO., ONT.,) SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Continuation of Mr T. C. WALLBRIDGE'S *Paper on*

The Geology and Mineralogy of Hastings County.

3. *Lower Silurian.*—In the South Riding of Hastings is an extensive development of that division of the Lower Silurian formation distinguished as the *Trenton group*, including under that name not only the Trenton Limestone proper, but also the Bird's-eye and Black-River Limestones. The upper portion of the Trenton group consists of a series of thin-bedded shaly limestones, occasionally interstratified with beds of calcareous clay, and highly charged with the characteristic fossils of the Trenton Limestone. These rocks generally strike in an east and west direction, and are for the most part horizontally bedded, or have only a gentle dip to the south-west, with occasional evidence of a slight upheaval. In the shallow valleys of denudation which in many places intersect the county, sections of these limestones are occasionally exposed; but as a rule they are almost completely obscured by a covering of drift.

The thin-bedded fossiliferous Trenton Limestones rest conformably upon a thick-bedded limestone almost destitute of fossils, only three species having hitherto been detected. Probably this thick-bedded limestone represents the Bird's-eye and Black-River series. Sections are exposed along an escarpment, varying from 50 to 100 feet in height, which forms the junction of the Trenton beds with the underlying Laurentian rocks. This escarpment gives direction to the drainage from the Laurentian watershed of this part of Canada.

The total thickness of the Trenton Limestone at Belleville may be estimated at about 800 feet. A boring to the depth of 600 feet was sunk about 15 miles S. W. of Belleville, in the County of Prince Edward, without reaching the base of the series; and another boring, 7 miles north of Belleville, 500 feet deep, was attended with a similar result.

Whilst the Trenton group of rocks is almost confined to the southern part of the county, it is notable that two large outliers of the thick-bedded limestone are found in the Laurentian area of Madoc, at a considerable distance from the main mass. In a lecture delivered at Madoc in 1866, I called attention to these outlying patches. One of them occurs about a mile south of the Richardson gold-mine, and the other at a distance of about 2 miles S.E. of the former mass. The N. and N.E. sides of these outliers present prominent escarpments, whilst the other sides have a gentle slope. Other smaller outliers of limestone are scattered over the Laurentian area; and all are of interest as attesting the extensive denudation which the country has suffered.

At the base of the Trenton group there is found in certain localities of the North Riding a thin band of grey limestone, having so extremely fine a texture as to render it well adapted for use as a lithographic stone.

In the township of Hungerford the Trenton limestone is occasionally underlain by an unfossiliferous calcareous sandstone, supposed to represent the *Calciferous Sand-rock* and *Potsdam Sandstone*, which form the base of the Lower Silurian formation.

4. *Laurentian.*—The Lower Silurian beds usually rest unconformably upon a very irregular surface formed by the denuded edges of a large group of highly inclined strata of metamorphic rocks, which have been referred provisionally to the Lower Laurentian formation. These rocks are exposed over a large portion of the North Riding, and consist of a very diversified series of micaceous, hornblendic, and chloritic schists, interstratified with beds of granular and crystalline limestone, and penetrated by bosses of syenitic and gneissoid rocks. Bands of conglomerate occur locally, and consist of quartzose, felspathic, and calcareous pebbles, imbedded in a matrix of micaceous schist or of dolomitic limestone. Most of the stratified Laurentian rocks exhibit evidence of having been highly disturbed, the dip being extremely irregular, and often at a very high angle. An apparent inversion of the rocks may be seen in the adjoining townships of Tudor and Madoc. Traces of an organic structure referred to *Eozoon Canadense* have been detected by the Geological Survey of Canada in the limestones of Madoc and Tudor; but it is supposed that these rocks may be placed on a higher horizon than the Eozoonal limestones of Grenville. Indeed Sir William Logan admits that the stratigraphical position of the crystalline rocks of Hastings is by no means satisfactorily determined; but he adds that "it would be premature to remove them from the horizon in which they have been provisionally placed."

In addition to the extensive development of these so-called Laurentian rocks in the northern townships, domes of similar syenitic and gneissoid rocks are exposed in several parts of the Trenton-Limestone area to the south, where the overlying limestone has been planed down or removed by denudation.

It has been suggested that certain labradorite rocks forming a range in the township of Tudor, known locally as the "Hole in the Wall," may be regarded as outlying masses of the Labrador or Upper Laurentian series.

III. ON THE OCCURRENCE OF GOLD.

All the rocks in which gold has recently been discovered in the County of Hastings are comprised within the Laurentian area, known as the Quinte Gold-mining District. The first discovery of the precious metal was made in 1866, during an unsuccessful search for copper ores. Superficial indications of the occurrence of copper in the township of Madoc had previously led to the prosecution of irregular workings in several localities; but none of the explorations had been characterized by any measure of success. At length, however, a specimen was obtained from one of these so-called mines which, although at first mistaken for native copper, was soon found to be native gold. Stimulated by this discovery, further search was prosecuted; and at the locality which subsequently became famous as the "Richardson Mine," a considerable quantity of free gold was discovered in two pockets, or irregular cavities, at a depth of about 15 feet below the surface. Considerable interest attaches to this mine, not only on account of the large amount of gold which it yielded within a very short space of time, but more especially on account of the peculiar conditions of association under which the metal occurred.

The Richardson Gold Mine is situated on the eighteenth lot of the fifth concession in the township of Madoc. The surrounding rock consists of an epidotic and chloritic gneiss, enclosing a bed of steatitic schist, and associated in certain places with a ferruginous dolomite. A peculiar character is given to this dolomite by the local occurrence of a black carbonaceous substance which, in external characters, bears considerable resemblance to a lignite, but which is regarded by Dr Sterry Hunt as probably an altered form of bitumen. It occurs imbedded in the dolomite, in small irregular fragments, which break with a conchoidal fracture, and present a pitch-black colour and a resinous lustre. Heated in the open air, it readily ignites, burning with little or no flame, and leaving a residue which, in a specimen examined by Dr Hunt, consisted of "carbonate of lime, with some siliceous and ferruginous matter, including a quantity of gold."

This friable carbonaceous substance, in association with ochrey oxide of iron, incrusted the walls of the gold-bearing pockets of the Richardson Mine, and formed the matrix through which the metal was chiefly disseminated. It would appear that these pockets are merely expansions of a fissure running along the plane of bedding between the highly inclined rocks of the surrounding country. The contents of these cavities have evidently been derived from the decomposition of the surrounding dolomite; for that rock, as seen by the specimens exhibited, contains the disseminated carbonaceous matter, together with free gold, whilst it appears to be sufficiently ferruginous to yield the oxide of iron on decomposition. Whether the carbonaceous substance has, by its reducing action, played any part in the genesis of the gold is a chemical question on which the writer is not prepared to enter; but their intimate association in this mine is at least highly suggestive. Moreover the presence of the carbonaceous matter, not in cavities in the dolomite, but imbedded in the rock itself, is a point of considerable significance to the palæontologist, as indicating the existence of organic remains in rocks which have been referred to so old a formation as the Lower Laurentian.

The gold yielded by the pockets of the Richardson Mine usually occurred in a finely divided state, or in the form of small scales and dendritic fragments, but never exhibited distinct crystalline forms. It presented a reddish-yellow colour, and was remarkably pure. A specimen assayed in Toronto was between 22 and 23 carats fine, the native metal being thus quite as pure as the standard gold of this country. The auriferous material extracted from the pockets (consisting of the carbonaceous and ochreous substances) yielded from £3 to £4 worth of gold to the pound. How much of this gold-stuff the mine actualy produced it is extremely difficult to estimate; for whilst the workings were in the hands of Mr. Richardson, considerable quantities were surreptitiously carried off by parties who gained access to the mine, and were distributed to so large an extent that, even at the present time (now more than two years after the discovery), specimens may readily be purchased in the neighbourhood. It is said that upwards of 60 lbs. of the auriferous material were sent to the United States by the first purchasers of the mine, and subsequently three barrels of the same material were forwarded to New York. It is commonly supposed that the total value of the gold yielded by the pockets of the Richardson Mine was not less than £10,000.

When, however, the two deposits were exhausted the supply ceased, and attention was then directed to working the surrounding "country," where the gold exists either in so finely divided a state as to escape detection by the eye, or in combination with iron pyrites and other metallic sulphides.

It has been said that the metal was confined exclusively to the fissure, and that it could not have been derived from the adjacent rocks, as these, if not entirely destitute of gold, are impregnated with it only to a very limited extent in the immediate neighbourhood of the crevice. Such a statement, however, is entirely contradicted by a chemical examination of rocks broken at a considerable distance from the pockets. Several assays have been made by Professor T. Bell, of Albert College, who has kindly furnished me with the results. Two specimens of dolomite from the Richardson Mine yielded respectively 9 oz. 13 dwts. 16 grs., and 4 oz. 5 dwts. 17 grs. of gold per ton of 2000 lbs.; whilst the metallic sulphides, chiefly iron-pyrites, washed from these two specimens contained as much as 88 oz. of gold to the ton. The average value of the gold-stuff at present crushed at the mine is only about £1 per ton; but even this is found to be more than sufficient to cover the working-expenses. It should be noted, however, that all the gold thus obtained is extracted by amalgamation; and as the rock contains a large percentage of auriferous sulphides, it is probable that larger returns would be yielded by a metallurgical treatment better adapted to the character of the ore.

In the same township as the Richardson Mine, gold-ores have recently been worked at several localities. The Madoc Gold-Mining Company's shaft on lot seventeen in the seventh concession of Madoc was sunk on a quartz lode, coursing through gneiss N. 15 W., and dipping about 60 W. Very little free gold was visible; but the iron-pyrites disseminated through the quartz was apparently auriferous. Samples of vein-stuff from near the surface yielded about £12 10*s.* of gold to the ton, and at a depth of between 30 and 40 feet Professor Chapman found the quartz to contain 3 dwts. 12 grs. of gold, and 1 oz. 11 dwts. 12 grs. of silver per ton; but at a depth of about 60 feet the vein became entirely barren of gold.

At the Empire Mine, also situated in the township of Madoc, both gold and silver have been obtained from a vein-stone containing arsenio-antimonial grey copper-ore, together with mispickel, iron-pyrites, and bitter-spar. According to Professor Bell's assay the grey copper-ore contained 8 oz. 4 dwts. of gold, and 331 oz. of silver to the ton of 2000 lbs., the value of which would be £95; and this result was confirmed by Dr Sterry Hunt, who found that the dressed ore, when holding one fourth its weight of vein-stone,

(Concluded on the last page.)

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THE MADOC MERCURY

AND

NORTH HASTINGS MINING NEWS.

MADOC, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1869.

Independence.

The "Independence" cry is all at once beginning to attract very general attention; and the Montreal *Star*—its most persistent, though not its earliest advocate—is rejoicing that the cause is gaining ground: for whereas a few months ago the *Star* found itself alone in the matter, with the exception of one coadjutor at Quebec, and another at London, it can now "count up at least twenty-five papers in Canada which are willing to support Independence in some form." We do not know how many papers in the meantime have either deprecated the agitation of the point as premature, or have ridiculed or else mildly pooh-poohed the idea; but some which have hitherto avoided the subject, are beginning to recognise the fact that it is fairly "before the people." The Montreal champion is so confident of the hold the question has taken of the public mind, and of the effect that knowledge has on politicians, that it boldly predicts Independence will be made a Government question, and before long be introduced as such by Sir John A. Macdonald. That it will be the candidates' cry, at least, at the next general election, we have very little doubt.

In April last, before we were aware that the *Star* or any other paper was "going in strong" for Independence, we alluded to the fact that there were various causes at work on this side of the Atlantic tending to dissatisfaction with the restraints of the colonial relation, and that the dislike of annexation alone repressed the desire for independence. Just now it is being declared, more vehemently than ever, that the party in power in Great Britain is weary of the responsibilities of protecting its vast colonial Empire, and that Canada is on the point of being summarily "cast adrift." This notion is fostered by the removal of the troops, and by some recent remarks of Mr Gladstone, while the guaranteeing of loans to the colonies was under discussion in the Imperial Parliament. That the advantages derivable now-adays from the Colonial connection are not very highly estimated by a numerous and active party in the mother country is evident enough: and this provokes even the most ardent upholders of the existing relation into declaring that they are ready to go, as soon as they are told plainly so to do.

But no matter how much anxiety there may be amongst numbers on both sides for separation, there are plenty of difficulties in the way of the speedy accomplishment of Independence. And chief of these at least so far as Canada is concerned, is—What shall the form of Government be? It was easy enough, the rule of Great Britain being acknowledged, for the Legislatures of the Colonies and the Imperial Parliament to arrange the terms of Confederation without consulting the people at large: but when Separation from England and Independence for Canada come to be discussed, it will be altogether a different affair: for unless the whole of the people are consulted, the Annexationists, with the aid they would get from the States, would very soon be able to settle the affair to their own satisfaction. For—while the majority of the people are thoroughly loyal, and in the main content with existing institutions,—we believe that when a change in the form of alliance with England *does*, or *has* to take place—they will be found as little inclined for a King of Canada, and an imitation Court and Aristocracy, as they are for annexation and United States Republicanism.

At present we enjoy all the advantages of monarchical institutions, without their cost; and have not to maintain an army and navy, and foreign ambassadors and consuls: but we can't do—just as we like; and, because we are loyal and *only* Colonists, are refused some privileges which are conceded to Americans. We are, as a community, pretty much in the position of a young man, earning enough for his personal expenses, but not sufficient to enable him to set up house for himself, and so obliged to live at home with the old folks—who will not allow him a latch-key, and to stop out as late as he pleases at night without giving an account of himself! We have also received a few gentle hints that it is time to think about setting up for ourselves: and as we can't begin in the style of the old folks, and that of our next door neighbours is not exactly to our taste, we want some one to show us how we are to manage with our Independence, when, or rather before, it is obtained; and to make it clear whether we have to take our choice between Royalty or Republicanism; or must contrive to hit upon some other system of government more suited to our own peculiar circumstances.

Arrival of Prince Arthur in Canada.

The third son of Victoria the Queen, has arrived in British North America. Prince Arthur disembarked at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from the steamship *City of Paris*, on Sunday evening, at nine o'clock, after making the quickest run to that port on record. H. R. H. was attended by Col. Elphinston, his governor, and Lieut. Pickard, his equerry. The intelligence spread quickly, and before the *City of Paris* steamed to her moorings at the wharf, a large concourse of people had assembled, among whom were His Excellency the Governor-General, the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and a guard of honor of the 78th Highlanders. Halifax was soon a city of bunting, and flags fluttered from every available spot, and decorated every building whose owner could beg, borrow, or steal a coloured rag. Having landed amid the cheers of the multitude, Prince Authur entered the Governor's carriage, and drove to Government House, acknowledging his enthusiastic reception with every mark of pleasure. At five o'clock Prince Arthur, accompanied by Lady Young, Sir Hastings Doyle, and Admirals Mundy and Wellesley, attended special services in the chapel attached to the garrison.

The Prince was formally received and welcomed by the citizens of Halifax on Monday, and afterwards visited the British and French men-of-war in the harbour. Then he delighted the Nova Scotian Highland Society by his presence at their annual gathering. The next day he attended a review. On Friday he will attend a party given in his honour by the French Admiral. On Saturday he leaves for Prince Edward Island. On Tuesday he will return to Halifax, and on that evening the officers of the several regiments will give the Prince a ball. On Wednesday he will be entertained by the reception committee at a pic-nic at the late Duke of Kent's lodge. The committee on the pic-nic is composed of members of the Local Government and politicians of various shades of opinion.

Sale of the Richardson Mine.

The interest of the Richardson Mining Company in portions of the east half of lots 17 and 18, in the 5th concession of the township of Madoc, was exposed for competition, by public auction, in the Sheriff's office of the county of Hastings, on Saturday last (14th) according to advertisement. The property under judgment consists of about 4½ acres on lot 18, on which is situated the mine, with its storehouse and stamp-mill, &c.; and a village lot, with dwelling house thereon, on lot 17. The first bid was $1,000, followed by one of $4,000, which ran up smartly by the thousand dollar bids to $9,000, where it stood for some time; another bid raised it to $12,800; after waiting for over half an hour, and not obtaining a higher offer, the Deputy Sheriff announced that he would withdraw the subject, and postpone the sale until Saturday next, the 21st instant.—*Belleville Correspondent of the Monetary Times.*

On the property being again offered on Saturday last, it was knocked down to J. R. Shirts for the sum of $13,100; but the money not being forthcoming, in the afternoon it was again put up and finally knocked down to James Brown, Esq., M.P., for the sum of $12,710.

We understand there are some other gentlemen associated with Mr Brown, and that the Company is to be re-organized on the following principles:—The capital of the Company is to be either $80,000 or $60,000; and enough money must be paid in per share to pay off this $12,700, and leave say $3,500 to be made use of in working the mine. The remainder of the capital is open to assessment, and subscribers are to bind themselves to this effect. Mr Dunstan is still to retain the management, and expects to start the works about the 1st of September. The Company has decided to carry out the programme which he has advocated ever since his connection with it, that is, to develop the mine to a greater depth, so as to find out whether it is a lode or not. There will be at least six months' working, both night and day, done in the mine, before anything further is attempted in the mill. This will be a pretty thorough test whether the mine is good or not. It will prove it to such an extent, that if the property is not found to be good, it will finish up mining on the Richardson Hill.

The old shareholders are to get the first chance, and if they can manage to pay up say $17,000, all the remaining shares will be held in reserve by the Company.

☞ There is a good deal of incredulity amongst those laying claim to Lot 9 in the 9th of Marmora about the correctness of the statement that the patent for it has by this time been granted to the purchaser—a rumour having got afloat that the Lieutenant-Governor has declined to affix his signature to the document.

To the Editor of the Madoc Mercury.

Sir,—It may not be uninteresting to the readers of the MERCURY, especially those of them who are in the habit of receiving daily mails at Madoc, to know the novel way mail matter was received at and sent from this place say "forty years ago," or forty-five, and before a Post office was established here by Government.

The office was "situate, standing, and being on the shore of" Hog lake, two miles from where the village now stands, and was a very substantial one, having been longer in building than Noah's Ark; and although the foundation is yet standing, the office has long since been demolished, not by the hand of time,—that which made the Temples of Greece totter, and smiled at the ruins of Athens and Sparta, the home of the illustrious philosophers who gave laws to the world,—but by some unknown ruthless hand, evidently not in sympathy with "Woodman spare that tree."

This office referred to was a large pine tree, into the side of which a niche was cut, serving the double purpose of furnishing a deposit for the letters and mucilage for the same. All lovers and others having letters to despatch, repaired to the "pine tree's waving top"—some travelling a distance of ten miles—and deposited their letters, when the first person going to the front acted as courier, carrying the letters to Belleville, the nearest office, whence they were despatched—not flying, as stages carried the mails in those days,—to their various destinations; returning in about a week, it consuming that

time to go to and from Belleville with a pair of oxen. The said faithful courier brought mails received and deposited in the pine tree, where they remained until called for by anxious ones.

Subsequently a Post office and weekly mail were established here, then a semi-weekly, and in time a daily, and I sincerely hope that before many years, although the railroad ceased to be ventilated at the close of last election, we shall be receiving a tri daily mail by express trains.

"Look out for the whistle when the bell rings."

AN OLD SETTLER.

Madoc, Aug 25, 1869.

☞ We have received another communication from the "Old Settler on the Hastings Road," commenting on that of "Another Old Settler." As the first part is of a personal character which probably would call forth a rejoinder of the same kind, we omit it, as we have no space to spare for anything of the sort. With respect to his original assertion, the "Old Settler" says:—"What I have stated in my letter of the 14th can be proved by most men on the Hastings road and many in Madoc. And as for me looking for any affix to my name, I can assure him I never did; neither would I think any honour of having any affix that could be put to my name by a Government that continues to supply such men with the Statutes who can neither read them nor write a committal, and thereby squander the people's money and give offence to the public by such appointments.

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT.—A vestry is to be added to the W. M. Church in this village, and if sufficient funds can be raised, the church building is also to be newly painted.

☞ The sidewalk east of the W. M. Church is now in a really dangerous condition—some boards missing, and others loose, and always liable to tilt up when two persons are walking abreast. In this way, Mr. Gream, while walking with Mr. Breakell a few days since, was suddenly tripped and thrown with great violence, and escaped broken ribs, in all probability, by the strength of his spectacle case, which, however, was broken in his pocket by the blow.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BELLEVILLE.—The *Intelligencer* records the destruction by fire, about midnight on Tuesday, of the Sewing-Machine Factory of Mr. C. E. Irwin, and the adjoining Woollen Factory of Mr. S. Ostrom, involving a loss of $24,000. Mr. Irwin's machinery and tools were worth from $8,000 to $10,000, and the value of the sewing machines he had in stock was from $12,000 to $14,000. Everything was lost. He was only insured for $3,000. By this calamitous fire, some twenty-five men are thrown out of employment, and one of the most flourishing manufactories in the town stopped. Mr. Ostrom's loss is not less than $2,000: insured for $1,300.

STABBING AFFRAY IN BELLEVILLE.—James Cummings, a saddler in Belleville, was stabbed on Wednesday evening of last week at the Tiger Inn, Bridge street, by a man named Lawlor. Cummings was assisting a policemen to arrest Lawlor on a charge of striking another man—and Lawlor asserts he was only defending himself from unnecessary violence. The other constables then "came down in force," says the *Chronicle*, 'and arrested Lawlor with great difficulty,—he resisting because he was struck frequently over the head by the constables, even after he was shackled and handcuffed, and they even allowed outsiders to take a 'fling' at him with walking-sticks, boots or anything handy."—After an examination which lasted four days, Lawlor was admitted to bail, and Cummings bound over to keep the peace. —Lawlor says the quarrel was provoked because he refused to join a Fenian orgapization of which Mike Cummings, a brother of James, is "head centre" or "captain" in Rochester.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Inspection of Weights & Measures.

NOLICE is hereby given, That ROBERT T. FERGUSON, WEIGHT and MEASURE INSPECTOR for North Hastings, is prepared to adjust and stamp weights and measures whenever called upon. Attention is directed to the penalty for using unstamped weights and measures.

THOMAS WILLS,
Co. Clerk.

Madoc, July 16, 1869.

J. R. KETCHESON,

Registrar of Births, Deaths, & Marriages, and Township Clerk,

WILL be at the TOWN-HALL, MADOC, every SATURDAY, to attend to the business of the Township.

CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY

For 1870-71.

THE SUBSCRIBER proposes to issue in SEPTEMBER, 1870, if sufficient support by SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS can be obtained to cover the cost of Publication, a CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY, comprising the Provinces of ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, and NEW BRUNSWICK; to which will be appended the Provinces of NEWFOUNDLAND and PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. The Directory will contain the Names of Professional and Business Men, and of the Principal Inhabitants in the Cities, Towns and Villages, together with a large amount of general information, including Alphabetical Directories of Post Offices and Postmasters, Banks, Governmental Departments and *Employes*, Houses of Parliament, Law Courts, Educational Departments, Custom Houses and Officers of Customs, Ports of Entry, Tariffs of Customs, List of Patents of Inventions, Canals, Railways, *Railway and Steamboat Routes*, Benevolent and Religious Societies, Clergy of all Denominations, Registrars with their Divisions, Newspapers and Periodicals, &c., &c., also, Statements of Imports and Exports, Revenue, Expenditure, Trade, Population, &c., &c.

To be Corrected to August, 1870.

The CANADA DIRECTORY for 1857-58, published by the Subscriber, contained the names of the Principal Inhabitants in 1,339 Cities, Towns and Villages in Upper and Lower Canada. The CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870-71 will contain a short description of at least 3,500 Cities, Towns and Villages in the Dominion of Canada, and the Provinces of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, together with the Names of the Professional and Business Men and of the principal Inhabitants.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Dominion of Canada Subscribers....$12 Cy per copy.
United States do ....$15 Cy per copy.
Great Britain and Ireland do ....£3 Stg. "
France, Germany, &c. do ....£3 Stg. "

RATES OF ADVERTISING will be made known on application to the Publisher.

No Money to be paid until the Work is delivered.—This notice is given for the reason that unprincipled men have, on several occasions canvassed for, and collected moneys *in advance*, on account of Books which they falsely represented me as being about to publish.

Persons desirous of aiding in the Publication of the CANADIAN DOMINION DIRECTORY for 1870-71 will please send in their orders for SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS to

JOHN LOVELL, *Printer and Publisher*,
23 and 25 St. Nicholas Street,
Montreal, May, 1869.

MUSIC.

MISS ACKERMANN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Inhabitants of MADOC and its vicinity that she will continue to give

INSTRUCTION in INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

Miss A. feels confident, from several years' experience in teaching, that she is able to impart a thorough practical acquaintance with the use both of the Piano and Organ.

Young persons wishing to fit themselves for teaching will receive particular attention.

TERMS.—Course of 24 Lessons (3 per week)..$6
Double Lessons, for parties at a distance, 50 cents.

Grain Cradles
AND
Spinning Wheels

REPAIRED by the Subscriber.
Residence, One Mile West of Madoc Village.
ISAAC CANNIFF.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THE MADOC MERCURY OFFICE

With Taste and Dispatch.

SUPPORT THE LOCAL INSTITUTIONS!

For SALE.

A COMFORTABLE

DWELLING-HOUSE and LOT,

In MADOC VILLAGE.

For further particulars, inquire of the Proprietor,
S. D. ROSS.

4th June, 1869.

C. G. WILSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

Farm for Sale.

LOT Number One in the Eleventh Concession of MARMORA, containing Sixty-seven and a half (67½) acres, about a dozen of which are cleared. With a Log House and Log Barn.

Title perfect. For terms, apply to

GEORGE GIBSON,
Storrington, Sunbury P. O., near Kingston, Ont., or at the MERCURY Office.—June 2, 1869.

JOHN DALE,

MARRIAGE LICENSE AGENT,
MADOC.

LAND.---LOTS FOR SALE,

SUITABLE FOR FARMING OR MINING

MARMORA—part of 25 in the 6th, and of 1 in the 10th.
MADOC—part of 7 in 2nd, 5 in 2nd, 19 in 4th, 1 in 9th.
HUNGERFORD—part of 27 in 5th, 31 in 6th, 31 in 10th, and 8 in 14th.
HUNTINGDON—14 in 12th.

Further information may be had by applying to

JOHN IVERS, AGENT,
St. Francis Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.—Any persons found cutting timber, or in any way trespassing on any of the above lands, will be liable to immediate prosecution.

JOHN IVERS, Agent, Montreal.
P. M. NULTY, Barrister, Belleville.

Forneri & Kennedy.

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS, and LAND AGENTS.

OFFICE, Next Door to the Huffman House, MADOC.

☞ Lands Carefully Examined and Reported on.

Money to Loan.

C. C. FORNERI, *C.E. & P.L.S.* L. KENNEDY, *C.E. & P.L.S*

All Orders by Mail receive Immediate Attention.

FOR SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

At Publishers' Prices, Call At

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

DURHAM STREET, MADOC.

MR. GREAM,

Solicitor and Attorney of the Chancery and Law Courts of England,)

Conveyancer, Coroner, &c.

DR. ELMER

HAS RESUMED HIS PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE.
Madoc, Oct. 10th, 1868.

Village Lots, for Building Purposes, at Reasonable Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for Sale **Fifty Eligible Building Lots**, situated in the immediate vicinity of his Grist-Mill, and contiguous to the Southern portion of the village of Madoc

All parties desirous of securing a place of residence in a healthy locality and a desirable neighbourhood, will be treated with on favourable terms, both as regards *price* and *terms of payment*. Title indisputable. Apply to

CHARLES KIRK, on the Premises.

The Cheapest and Best Way of ADVERTISING

SALES BY AUCTION,

PUBLIC MEETINGS, &c., &c.,

IS IN THE

MADOC MERCURY.

MADOC MARKET PRICES.

FRIDAY, Aug. 27th, 1869.

WHEAT	$0 90
BARLEY	1 25
RYE	0 60
OATS	0 55
PEAS	0 80
BUTTER	0 15
EGGS	0 10
PORK	$00 .
HIDES	0 25

(Concluded from first page.)

yielded 9.7 oz. of gold, and 120.7 oz. of silver to the ton of 2000 lbs.

In the adjacent township of Marmora auriferous quartz has been worked at the Feigle Mine, opened on lot sixteen in the eleventh concession. The gold is here associated, as in so many other gold-bearing localities, with a vitreous quartz more or less stained with hydrous peroxide of iron. Mr Bell has found that one sample of this quartz yielded, by amalgamation, 3 oz. 13 dwts. 8 grs. per ton, whilst another portion contained 7 oz. 15 dwts. 12½ grs. per ton. [A specimen exhibited from the Feigle Mine showed the free gold imbedded in a large prismatic crystal of liver-coloured Eisenkiesel, or quartz charged with hydrous peroxide of iron.]

At the Barry Mine, in the township of Elzevir, a dark crystalline limestone is crushed for gold. The mean of four assays of ore, discovered in this township by Mr Smallfield,* yielded gold to the value of nearly £8 per ton of 2000 lbs.

From the township of Hungerford, quartz containing much iron-pyrites has been found to contain both gold and silver, probably in association with metallic sulphides.

Nothing would be easier than to considerably extend this list of gold-bearing localities. Indeed it appears that the metal is distributed, in greater or less quantity, through most of the schistose rocks of the gold-mining region; for I have invariably found that these rocks yield, on assay, a notable amount of metallic sulphides more or less auriferous. Probably the most advantageous mode of treating these sulphides would be to smelt them to a rich regulus, which might be then exported to England for extraction of the gold.

Note.—The following assays of gold-bearing rocks, from the Quinte gold-mining district, by Professor Chapman of University College, Toronto, are of value, as showing the average quality of the ores found in this locality:—

	dwts. grs.			oz. dwts. grs.	
No 1. From Madoc.			No. 5. From Madoc.		
Gold — 3 12	per ton.		Gold—1 17 2	per ton	
Silver-7 14	„		Silver-0 4 14	„	
No. 2. Ditto.			No. 6. Ditto.		
Gold — 7 20	„		Gold—1 11 17	„	
Silver-18 7	„		Silver-0 6 12	„	
No. 3. Ditto.			No. 7. Ditto.		
Gold — 5 21			Gold—1 1 9	„	
Silver-14 9	„		Silver-0 3 8	„	
No. 4. Ditto.			No. 8. From Marmora.		
Gold—19 12	„		Gold—1 19 5	„	
Silver- 3 4	„		Silver-0 5 5	„	

IV. On the Occurrence of Iron-ores.

It has long been known that extensive deposits of valuable iron-ores occur in the Laurentian rocks of the North Riding of Hastings. These ores rarely, if ever, occur in true veins, but are usually found in bedded masses, more or less distinctly interstratified with the adjacent rocks; and in many cases appearing at the junction of the gneiss with crystalline limestone. The ore-deposits traverse the townships of Madoc, Marmora, and Belmont in a general east and west direction, thus following to some extent the common trend of the strata. The iron is found sometimes in the form of magnetic ore, and sometimes in that of hæmatite.

As many of these beds of magnetic iron-ore have been ably described in the Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, it is needless to give any detailed notice of them in the present paper. Such is the famous "big ore bed" of Crow Lake, situated on the eighth lot of the first concession of Belmont. This is the ore which was formerly smelted at the Marmora Iron Works. Above the surface of the ground, the bed exhibits a width of about 500 feet; but recent excavations at the base show that it attains a still greater development below.

The "Seymour ore bed," on the eleventh lot of the fifth range of Madoc, has also been described. This was at one time worked to a limited extent to supply the Seymour furnace at Madoc.

As magnetic iron-ore is very widely distributed through the county, it would be tedious to note its many places of occurrence; but I may perhaps call attention to a new locality in Madoc, on the nineteenth lot of the first concession, which yields a fine magnetic ore [of which samples were exhibited.] A large deposit of magnetic iron ore, also hitherto undescribed, is found on lot nine of the sixth range of Madoc.

Before dismissing the subject of magnetic iron-ores, it may be mentioned that the deposits of this mineral attain so extensive a development as to form, in many cases, remarkable physical features of the country. Indeed the supply of ore which might be obtained by working these deposits would be practically inexhaustible. Smelted with wood-charcoal, or with peat, which must necessarily form the fuel employed, and which may be obtained to an almost unlimited extent from the noble forests and extensive peat-beds which still cover a large portion of the country, these ores would yield an iron admirably adapted to the manufacture of steel, and probably equal in quality to the celebrated Swedish charcoal-iron which has hitherto been so largely imported into this country.

In addition to the well-known magnetic ores, the Laurentian rocks of Hastings are rich in deposits of Hæmatite or red oxide of iron. In the discovery and development of these Hæmatites I have long felt much interest. The existence of the "Kane ore bed" was pointed out by me several years back, and the bed has already been described by the Geological Survey. It is situated on lot 12 of range five in the township of Madoc, and has a superficial development extending over several acres. Since the last notice published by the Survey, I have caused an excavation to be made in the field where the ore was originally discovered, and after cutting for a distance of 40 feet failed to reach the wall rock. The ore is a fine-grained Hæmatite, converted at the surface into a soft red ore. As traces of ancient workings have been found in this deposit, it is probable that the Indians formerly visited the locality for the sake of obtaining the red ochreous substance for use as war-paint. In an excavation, at a considerable depth, I have obtained bone needles and other objects of human workmanship [which were exhibited]; whilst several shells and stag-antlers that were also found in this excavation have been transmitted to Dr Dawson, of Montreal.

The Hæmatite from the Kane ore bed has been smelted at the Radnor forges in Lower Canada, and has yielded a pig-iron of excellent quality. It has also been treated at the Atlas Works in Glasgow by the Bessemer process with very encouraging results. According to an assay made in the Metallurgical Laboratory of the Royal School of Mines, the ore contains 51.46 per cent. of iron.

In the third lot of the fourteenth range of Hungerford there occurs a bed of Hæmatite, to which attention has not hitherto been directed. The ore is a hard fine-grained Hæmatite, breaking with a steel-grey fracture and high-metallic lustre. In its present undeveloped state, it is difficult to estimate the extent of the deposit, but it is undoubtedly considerable. An assay made in the Metallurgical Laboratory of the Royal School of Mines shows that this ore contains 65.91 per cent. of iron.

Pyrrohytine, or magnetic pyrites, although not to be regarded strictly as an iron-ore, may be most conveniently noticed in this place. An extensive deposit of this iron-bearing mineral crops out on the face of a hill on the nineteenth lot of the first range in Madoc. As this mineral not unfrequently contains cobalt and nickel, it was considered desirable to examine the Canadian pyrites for these metals; but no traces of either were detected.

V. On the Other Minerals of Hastings.

Whilst the gold and iron-ores form the chief mineral wealth of Hastings, the county is by no means destitute of other minerals, many of which possess considerable value in an economic point of view. The most important of these is *Galena*, extensive deposits of which may be traced for a considerable distance through the townships of Tudor and Lake. It is notable that the lead-ores thus enjoy a geographical distribution entirely distinct from that of the iron-ores. The Galena usually occurs in a gangue of calcareous spar, and forms veins or lodes coursing through the Laurentian Limestone or calcareous schists. *Copper-ores* have been found, as previously stated, but never in sufficient quantity to render their working remunerative. A small and unimportant deposit of *antimonite*, or sulphide of antimony, has been found in the township of Sheffield. *Plumbago*, of greater or less purity, is occasionally met with in the Laurentian limestones of the county, but has not hitherto been worked.

Finally, attention may be directed to two other minerals, which, although of no economic value, are of mineralogical interest as species that have not hitherto been described from this county. One of these is *Rutile* or *oxide of titanium*, which I have found penetrating the quartz of Hog Lake in the form of stout prismatic crystals, striated longitudinally, and presenting a hair-brown colour and a strong lustre. The other mineral is *Schorl*, or black tourmaline, which occurs on lot fifteen of range four in Madoc, as a reticulated mass of slender prismatic crystals imbedded in quartz.

Discussion.

Prof. Ramsay inquired as to the proof of the existence of so large a boulder as one of five acres in extent. Under ordinary circumstances large boulders fell from higher rocks on to the surface of glaciers beneath, and were by them transported to the places where now found; but the fall of such a mass seemed almost incredible. He suggested that possibly it might be a boss of the Lower Laurentian beds standing out through Silurian strata.

Mr David Forbes stated that the results of his own examination of some of the specimens from the gold-mines of this district did not quite tally with those recorded in the paper, especially those of the rocks in the neighbourhood of the veins. He considered that the gold in Canada was confined to the veins.

Mr. Prestwich cited the discovery of a boulder between Grantham and Peterborough, which was at least 400 feet in length, and consisted of a mass of Great Oolite.

Mr. Starles Wood mentioned a boulder of marl in the coast-section near Cromer upwards of 300 yards in length, and 60 feet in height.

Mr. Wallbridge, in reply, stated that the rock must have come at the least twenty miles from its original home. The surface of the Trenton limestone rock in the neighbourhood was striated in the direction of the boulder. There was no evidence of intrusion. The mass was traversed in two or three places by crevices.

VARIETIES.

The best thing in the bed of the ocean—The sheet anchor.

'Should old acquaintance be forgot?' Not if they have money.

The proprietor of a Boston bone mill advertises that "persons sending their own bones to be ground will be attended to with punctuality and despatch."

The flower stem of the century plant in Rochester is now eighteen feet in height, and contains over two thousand blossoms fully developed.

An Irish gentleman lately fought a duel with an intimate friend because he jocosely remarked that he was born without a shirt to his back.

A boy who heard the quotation, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," wished to stop going to school, because he was afraid he should not live long enough to get past the dangerous point.

A man who was exceedingly corpulent, coming late one evening to a fortified town, asked a countryman whom he met, 'If he could get in at the gate?' 'I should think you might,' replied the peasant, surveying his proportions, 'I saw a load of hay go in this morning.'

A poor widow was asked how she became so much attached to a certain neighbour, and replied that she was bound to him by several cords of wood which he sent to her during a hard winter.

At a party, while a young lady was playing with peculiar brilliancy of touch, a bystander bachelor exclaimed, 'I'd give the world for those fingers.' 'Perhaps you might get the whole hand by asking,' said the young lady's observant mamma.

Preparing.—A youngster who had been detected by his father in the act of stealing some fruit stored for winter consumption, was angrily bidden to 'go into the next room and prepare himself for a severe flogging.' Having finished the work which he had in hand, the inexorable parent armed himself with a stout horsewhip, and went in quest of the culprit, whom he found ornamented with a hump at which Quasimodo himself would have shuddered. 'What on airth have you got on your back?' asked the wondering sire. 'A leather apron, replied John, 'three double. You told me to prepare myself for a severe flogging, and I guess I've done the best I could!'

A Slight Mistake.—Many years since an old lady, more noted for her piety than her learning, left her native Highland hills for a short visit (her first) to Edingurg. While there, she was taken to see the various places of public interest, and among the rest, Holyrood Palace and the Chapel Royal. After having shown her and her friends some of the resting-places of the Scottish kings, the guide at length stopped short at a particular tomb, and in a more than ordinary impressive manner remarked, 'And this is the tomb of King David;' on hearing which announcement, the good old woman became greatly excited, and clasping her hands, and casting her eyes heavenwards, gasped out, in wondering accents, 'Eh, sir, d'ye tell me so? Eh, did I ever think my auld e'en would see sic a glorious sight? An' is it really here whar the great Psalmist rests.?' This rather ludicrous mistake caused much amusement to the bystanders, as well as the astonished official, who little drempt his eloquence would have had such a startling effect.

* Mr Wallbridge is mistaken in attributing the *discovery* to Mr Smallfield, who only verified the fact of gold occurring there, by finding it on the lot from which the ore alluded to was taken.—*Ed. M. M.*